The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

Arrangements for the Approaching Congress.

The American Treaty Repudiated in China.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax, announced, with a brief summary of the news, in our issue of yesterday morning, brings dates to the 20th by way of Queenstown.

We have also more extended details of the intelligence already given, as received from Liverpool and telegraphed from Halifax.

The *Europa* arrived at her dock at East Boston at Six o'clock last evening. The mails for the South come forward by the morning train *via* New-Haven, due in New-York at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The ship *Cora Linn*, from New-York for the Clyde, was stranded near Rathlin on the 15th, but got off the following day, and reached the Clyde.

The exchange of ratifications at Zurich has been fixed for the 21st of November. The full powers intrusted to the Plenipotentiaries would then be withdrawn.

Letters of invitation from the French Government to the Powers which signed the treaties of Vienna, to send Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, had been dispatched. The seat of the Congress would probably be Paris, the Governments of Russia and Austria having signified a preference for that capital.

A Paris telegram to the London *Post* says that the powers invited to send representatives to the Congress are those that signed the final act of Vienna, and the three principal Powers of Italy. The Congress will be thus composed of France, Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Sardinia, Rome and Naples.

It is reported that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope in the Congress.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times*, upon the San Juan difficulty, enlarges upon the general conviction, that war between America and England is impossible. It however says: "There are some convictions which work out their own truth in practice, but there are others which tend to their own practical refutation. We sincerely hope that the different readings of the axiom, that war with England and America is impossible, may not be an illustration of this truth." The editorial, after pointing out the importance of San Juan to England, and the impossibility of the surrender of it, unless some very different title be brought forward from any yet seen, concludes by expressing much satisfaction, that the right to the island will be coolly discussed in Washington and London, while the affairs on the spot will remain *in statu quo*.

The London *Herald* understands that Mr. Lever has again offered to charter the *Great Eastern* for 12 months, but the proposal was refused without hesitation by the Directors.

The official investigation into the loss of the *Royal Charter* is progressing in Liverpool, but without developing anything new. Divers at the wreck had brought up several small boxes of gold.

Measures are about to be taken by the Government for the protection of Belfast Harbor.

The Society of Arts have inaugurated a movement for a great International Exhibition in London in 1862. They propose to raise a guarantee fund of a quarter of a million sterling.

It is stated that the British Government are under the conviction that it is not politic to rely on any one national war laboratory and arsenal, and have determined to establish an inland arsenal on a large scale, and to commit its working to civilians. It is not intended, however, to supersede Woolwich.

The *Times* has again a disquieting article on the relations of England and France. It complains that in France every instrument that can work on public opinion is being employed to raise a violent spirit of animosity, and that the army are thought to look on a war with England as not remote. The *Times* cannot discover any serious question at issue between the two Governments, and affirms that it is in the power of the Emperor alone to put an end to the state of things, daily becoming more and more serious, and, if he does not do so, there is a reasonable ground for drawing a gloomy inference from his silence.

FRANCE.

Marquis Mostier, Ambassador to Berlin, is transferred to Vienna, *vice* Baron Burgueney, who retires from public life. Prince Latour Dauverigne goes to Berlin.

Gen. Montauban is named General-in-Chief of the French Expedition to China. This nomination is unpopular in the army.

Prince Metternich had received letters of credence as Austrian Ambassador to Paris.

The warlike article in the London *Times* of the 15th had produced a great sensation. The Paris journals generally say that the views set forth are exaggerations, and that the unfriendly feeling, if any exists, is entirely owing to the violence of the British Press

The harbor of Fecamp, near Havre, is to be transferred into a military port and arsenal.

The *Ami de la Religion* had published a letter purporting to be an answer of the King of Sardinia to Napoleon's recent letter. It is, however, pronounced a fabrication and the journal will be prosecuted.

A dispatch from Gen. Martinprey, announces an additional success over the Moors.

The Bourse was pretty steady; Rentes on the 18th closed 69f. 95c.

ITALY.

It was stated that Chevalier Buoncompagni had postponed his departure for Central Italy to assume the Regency. The Emperor Napoleon disapproves the whole proceeding, and has notified such disapprobation to the Sardinian Government.

The Turin journals are unanimous in declaring that the King of Sardinia cannot recede from his act.

Parma, Modena, and Romagna, have tendered thanks to Prince Carignan for naming a substitute, and informed him that they accepted with gratitude the Regency of Buoncompagni.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* announces that the French Government has recommended the Cabinet of Turin to annul the expedient of the Regency, which is delegated to Buoncompagni, as such a course would prejudice the questions and encroach on the competency of the Congress.

It was rumored in Paris that Gen. Garibaldi was about to resign and retire to the Island of Sardinia. In confirmation of this the London correspondent says, that Garibaldi had sent in his resignation of the command of the army in Central Italy. The King of Sardinia accepted it, and named him Lieutenant-General of the Sardinian army.

It was said that the Sardinian Congress would be summoned to meet before the assembling of the European Congress. The question of the annexation of Italy is to be fully discussed, and numerous addresses from the people of the Duchies will be presented, in order to give weight to their cause.

The Government of Bologna had decreed that there should be a suppression of the Inquisition.

The latest telegram from Paris says that it was rumored that Buoncompagni would tender his resignation of the Regency of Central Italy to the Sardinian Government.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a letter from Prince Carignan to Buoncompagni, in which he refers to the repeated assurances of Napoleon that there should be no intervention in Central Italy, and says that such assurances are an encouragement of the policy of the King, which could never let violence from without oppress the national will.

SPAIN.

Marshal O'Donnell had returned to Cadiz after having effected a survey of the Coast of Africa. Military operations are to commence immediately.

The protest of the Moorish Government against the conduct of Spain, in declaring war, has been published. It asserts that the demands of Spain were, in each instance, upon being conceded, followed by increased pretensions. And also Morocco protests against Spain, because that on three occasions she paid no attention to her engagements, and declared war without legitimate notice.

Two British war steamers had succeeded in bringing off three hundred and fifty Christians from the small ports of Morocco.

A general massacre of fugitives was feared.

The Spanish army under orders for Africa were estimated at 40,000, with eighty pieces of rifled cannon.

A landing on the Atlantic coast of Morocco was expected in the early part of December.

A semi-official Madrid journal says that the London *Gazette* omitted to publish the document in which the Spanish Foreign Minister declares that Spain does not intend to occupy permanently any point likely to give her a dangerous supremacy of the navigation of the Mediterranean. She considers herself perfectly free to act as she thinks fit in any other part of Morocco.

LATEST.

Madrid, 18th.—The *Correspondicia Autographe* contradicts the rumor that Spain has received a diplomatic note from England relative to the Morocco expedition.

NAPLES.

Orders have been given to Neapolitan Embassies to deliver a passport to all Neapolitan exiles who may demand permission to return.

RUSSIA.

A frost has prevailed in the Gulf, between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, and communication is stopped.

The financial pressure continued, but the latest symptoms were rather more favorable.

A dispatch from Varna reports awful gales during seven days, in which seventeen vessels were wrecked. No further particulars are given.

TURKEY.

All the Ministers had acquiesced in the measures of reform proposed by the new Grand Vizier. Fudd Pacha and Rizza Pacha remain definitely in office.

It was reported that Vely Pacha is to be Ambassador to Paris.

The *Official Gazette* reports that the Porte has by no means placed a definite veto upon the carrying out of the Suez Canal project.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of Oct. 26 arrived at Aden, Nov. 6, and were expected to arrive in London, Nov. 24.

The American Postal System.

We are indebted to Capt. Leitch, of the *Europa*, for the following, copied from the Liverpool *Courier* of the 19th of November:

The United States Government has concluded very important arrangements with the Canadian Government as regards the future transit of the mails between Europe and the Eastern and Western States and down South to New-Orleans. The service is to be performed weekly in the Winter to Portland, calling at Queenstown, and in Summer to Quebec, calling at Belfast. In consequence of this arrangement the probability is that the Cunard splendid fleet of Royal Mail Steamships will be withdrawn from Boston and run weekly to New-York, calling at Queenstown and bi-monthly at Halifax.

The changes arise in consequence of the approaching completion of the Grand Trunk Railway to Detroit, and the opening of the Victoria Bridge. The mail service from Portland and Quebec to New-Orleans will be performed in four days, and in two days to Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. A few years ago people said that all these changes which were contemplated by the Grand Trunk Company were delusions and would never be realized. Mr. McIver, Agent of the Cunard Steamship Company contradicted the foregoing with the following note to the editor of the Liverpool *Courier*:

"Sir: My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in the *Courier* of to-day, headed 'The American Postal Service,' in which allusion is made to the Cunard vessels, and the probability of their being withdrawn from Boston. I regret exceedingly that you did not inquire of me as to the truth of this error before giving it currency, and the present is just to beg that you will contradict it in your next edition, as nothing of kind could be in contemplation on the part of the Cunard Company, without my being acquainted with it. Yours truly, (Signed,) CHAS. McIVER."

LATEST BY THE EUROPA.

The *Europa* touched at Queenstown on the 20th. The following later news has thus been received:

Shanghai, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Chinese Government has repudiated the treaty with the United States by refusing to open the ports of Suantopl and Taiwan, as stipulated.

Paris, Saturday, Nov. 19.

No formal invitation to the Congress has yet been sent to England by France, but Count Persigny has been instructed to arrange the preliminary conditions with Lord John Russell. The formal and official invitation will be sent to London from the Cabinets of Vienna and Paris simultaneously. The invitations will not be identical. Austria will propose that the Congress assemble in Paris, while France will abstain from indicating any place. It is certain that Austria, through the medium of Prince Metternich has protested against the nomination of a Regent by Piedmont, as such a Regency would be contrary to the conditions of the treaty of peace signed at Zurich. It is stated that England also has made representations against the Regency.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* of Saturday, states that a confidential communication of an important nature has been addressed by the Minister of the Interior to all the Prefects of France, with a view of obviating the effect produced in England by the violent language of the French Press. The Prefects are instructed to invite such journals to be more circumspect. The Minister says that a journal, while defending energetically the rights of the country, might easily avoid offending the susceptibility of a great people by pursuing this line of conduct. Also, that the dignity of the Imperial policy may be reconciled with the interests of the alliance of France and the maintenance of peace.

Paris, Saturday—12 P. M.

The Bourse continues very dull. Rentes open at 69f. 90c.

3:15 P. M.—The funds closed a shade lower; Rentes 69f. 85c., or nearly ⅛ below yesterdays quotations.

The steamer *Columbo* arrived at Calcutta on the 24th October; sixty-nine days from Southampton.

London, Saturday—P. M.

The funds have been dull, to-day, at yesterday's quotations, with very little business going forward in this or any other department of the Stock Exchange. The closing prices were: For money, 95⅞@96; for account, 96⅛; Threes, 94⅛@94⅝.

Liverpool, Sunday—P. M.

Arrived, ships *Potomac*, *Harvest Queen* and *Hartley* from New-Orleans; *Roswell*, Sprague, from Charleston, and *Savanah*, from Philadelphia.

The ship *Detroit*, from Trapani, for Boston, put into Queenstown, in a leaky condition.

Organization of the House.—The Philadelphia *North American*, of Thursday, says: The Opposition members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, held a consultation in this city, last night, upon an invitation issued by the State Committee, for the purpose of considering the best mode of facilitating the organization of the House of Representatives. After a full and frank interchange of opinions, it was unanimously resolved to invite a conference of all the opponents of the present National Administration at Washington, on Saturday evening, with a view of advancing this important object. The basis of this invitation is broad enough and national enough to admit all who desire to emphasize their opposition to the party in office, and is not restricted or embarrassed by any political name or distinction to which the least exception might be taken. With a full knowledge of the men who have made this recommendation, and of the patriotic purpose which animated their action, we cannot but indorse it with the most hearty approval, and wish it what we fully believe is destined to be soon consummated, a glorious success. No man is asked to abate or compromise his principles in entering the proposed Conference. All the elements stand upon an equal footing. Northern Opposition, Southern Opposition, and Anti-Lecompton Democrats are simply asked to confer together upon a common object, relating exclusively to the manner of organizing the House promptly and efficiently. Whether the project succeeds or fails, the Pennsylvania delegation have done their duty in the work of friendly mediation, and deserve credit for the effort. They have tendered the olive branch in good faith, and we hope it may be accepted in the same spirit. It affords us peculiar pleasure to say, in this connection, that the occasion was not dwarfed by any discussion of personal aspirations. No subject but the single one contained in the call was introduced, and the delegation adjourned entirely disembarrassed, and unitedly anxious to promote the organization by whatever honorable means would most readily secure that end.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTOWN.

Final Preparations for the Execution.

ARRESTS OF NORTHERN EDITORS.

INCREASED EXCITEMENT.

Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 1.

To-day several persons, editors of the abolition newspapers published at the North, were ejected from the cars for Harper's Ferry. They had purchased tickets and were very anxious to proceed, but were refused on account of the arrangement entered into between Gov. Wise and the President of the road They left in the Washington train, declaring they were bound to be in Charlestown to see the execution, and would reach there by the Orange and Alexandria road, whereupon the President of that road was informed of the fact.

The *American's* Charlestown correspondent says that there is no falling off in the number of wild stories of invaders. Although martial law has not yet been proclaimed, there is a vigorous military surveillance kept up, that subjects every one—even citizens—to great inconvenience. Even citizens cannot pass through the suburbs without arrest and examination. On the arrival of the cars to-day two persons, unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves, were sent by an armed escort across the Maryland line. Four suspicious characters have been arrested since Wednesday, one supposed to be Coppie's brother. All are detained for the present.

The Ohio merchants arrested at Harper's Ferry yesterday were discharged after a short detention.

Brown, it is said, admits his participation in the Kansas massacre, but offers various excuses in palliation of it. The feeling produced here against him by Mrs. Doyle's letter, is very intense.

The work of erecting the scaffold commenced yesterday. It is understood that the members of the Press will not be allowed inside the line; so, no report can be made of Brown's speech, should he make one.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

THE RECENT ARRESTS OF PASSENGERS.

Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The arrest of three persons at Martinsburgh, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was made on explicit information sent to Gen. Taliaferro by Virginia detectives from Grafton and other places West. Two of the three were thus arraigned, and the third was arrested for declaring that there would be men enough on the next trains to take Virginia. Under these peculiar circumstances the road is not responsible, and with the exception of this case no car of the Company has been invaded, nor has any peaceable passenger been annoyed, all dispatches to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE FOR DISUNION.

Columbia, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 30.

The following resolutions were offered in the House to-day:

Resolved, That the State of South Carolina is ready to enter, together with the other slaveholding States, or such as desire present action, into the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward this resolution to the various Southern Executives.

Another resolution was offered, asking official information as to the condition of the State arsenals, arms, ammunition, number of men enrolled in the State militia, the style of their arms, &c.

PRELIMINARIES OF THE EXECUTION.

Dispatches from Charlestown say:

The execution of Friday will take place in a large field back of the prison, in the rear of which are the mountains. The arrangements of the hanging are in charge of Major-General Taliaferro, Sheriff Campbell, Mayor Greene and Col. Hunter, but as yet none of them have been disclosed.

A proclamation has been issued forbidding any person to leave his house after dark under penalty of ten dollars.

On the day of execution all communication between Charlestown and Harper's Ferry will be suspended, and no dispatches will be permitted to leave the latter place without first having undergone a strict supervision. All persons are solicited to stay away, on peril of their comfort, if not their life.

Brown is reported to have said that he intended to make no speech from the scaffold, and that the precaution of a circle of troops to prevent his words being heard was needless. He has nothing in the way of a confession to offer. Gov. Wise has sent orders that no person shall be admitted to the jail until after Brown's execution.

DISPOSITION OF BROWN'S REMAINS.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Some very ridiculous reports have been put in circulation concerning an intended demonstration, on the occasion of the reception of the remains of Capt. Brown in this city. Mayor Henry has also been mentioned in connection with the application of Mrs. Brown for the body of her husband. The facts are as follows:

Mrs. Brown, while in Philadelphia, wrote a letter to Gov. Wise, making application for the body of her husband after the execution. As it was feared that this letter would remain unnoticed amongst the immense number of letters which Gov. Wise is receiving daily, a number of gentlemen, among whom was Rev. Henry A. Wise, son of the Governor, called upon Mayor Henry and requested him to inclose the letter in one of the city envelopes, so as to insure early attention to its contents.

This request the Mayor complied with, and accompanied the document with an explanatory note in which he vouched for the authenticity of the letter of Mrs. Brown.

Gov. Wise promptly responded to this letter, and in the kindest manner acceded to her request for the custody of the body of her husband. He also inclosed an order for the disinterment of his two sons who fell at Harper's Ferry, and a passport for herself or her agent directed to Gen. Taliaferro.

The body will be consigned to this city, where Mrs. Brown will probably await its coming; but there is no truth whatever in the stories afloat concerning its lying in state, or of an intended demonstration in the way of a funeral parade.

ANOTHER ALARM—TORPEDOES DISCOVERED.

The Richmond *Enquirer* reports another important discovery:

"Among the threatening rumors which we have heard daily of revengeful acts, as being in contemplation by the hardened sinners, the friends, admirers and abettors of Old Brown and Company is the following:

When all chances for making a successful rescue fail the Abolitionists, they will strive to get satisfaction for the deaths of the miserable beings at Charlestown by sending parcels of death-dealing and explosive materials to the most prominent parties in Virginia who were in favor of the letter of the law being strictly carried out in regard to the condemned prisoners.

These "*torpedoes*," or "*infernal machines*," *are generally made up in most deceptive packages*, and labeled so as to prevent all suspicion of danger on the part of the receiver. The latter naturally undoes the package in a hurry, and, in pulling off the lid or cover, starts some concealed spring or other igniting contrivance, and the whole affair explodes, with the sound and fury of a bomb-shell, dealing death and destruction around.

Such a killing conception is truly worthy of the fanatical demons who would lend money, means and succor to incite our Southern slaves to rise in rebellion, with midnight, dagger, poison and incendiary's torch to destroy their owners and protectors with our wives and children!

THE OPPOSITION PARTY OF VIRGINIA.

From the subjoined Address of their State Central Committee, it will be seen that the Convention appointed to be held by the "Opposition" of Virginia on the 14th of this month has been postponed, for the reasons therein designated, until the 22d of February, 1860.

"At a called meeting of the State Opposition Committee held at their room in the Whig Building, the night of 28th November, 1859, the following proceedings were had:

Whereas, The State Central Committee of the Opposition Party of Virginia have recommended that a State Convention be held in the City of Richmond on the 14th day of December next, for the purpose of suggesting to the country at large some basis on which Union-loving men of all sections might combine to form a constitutional, national, and conservative party to secure the rights and to preserve the union of the States, and to supersede the party now in power; and whereas the recent invasion of our State at Harper's Ferry and other hostile demonstrations have produced a state of feeling which, if not incompatible with, at least endangers a calm and reflective survey of the difficulties and embarrassments which now disturb the peace and harmony of the country; trusting that the lapse of a short period of time may bring forth a distinct demonstration of a sounder and more conservative sentiment; desiring to use all honorable means to tranquilize the disturbances which now so unhappily threaten the general weal and public welfare; and ardently wishing to bring about some national organization by virtue of the supremacy of which the Union of the States and the States of the Union shall be and remain as they were contemplated by the Constitution and its framers: Now, therefore, the State Central Committee of the Opposition Party of Virginia do recommend that the holding of the said Convention be postponed until the 22d day of February next.

The Committee are aware and regret that the time between now and the 14th of December is short, yet there is abundant time to inform all the delegates of the proposed change, so as not to subject them to inconvenience; and they are also aware that most of the counties of the States have deputed delegates to attend on the 14th of December, but this is not a matter of important consideration, as the same delegates will of course attend as delegates on the 22d day of February next. Believing that at this particular time the people would be reluctant to leave their homes, and, under all the circumstances, deeming it wise to postpone the holding of the Convention, the Committee do earnestly recommend the adoption of the foregoing suggestions, and would invoke all the counties of the State which have not appointed delegates to do so between now and the 22d of February, and thus let the Opposition Party of Virginia form a nucleus around which Union-loving men may gather, and by which the Constitution may be preserved.

R. T. DANIEL, Chairman.

A. B. Guigon, Secretary.

NO SYMPATHIZER WITH JOHN BROWN.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Mr. Edgerton, Member of Congress from Ohio, referred to in your telegraphic dispatch from Washington of this morning, as being on "a mission from Brown's son to obtain the body of his father," *is not* Hon. Alfred P. Edgerton, of that State. This gentleman has too much respect for himself, and too little sympathy for the culprit Brown, to accept of any mission in his behalf, except it might be to aid in bringing him to the condign punishment which has been awarded him.

LYCURGUS EDGERTON, No. 292 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHED IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 30.

To-day we publish a most excellent opinion from Attorney-General Tucker upon the duties of Postmasters receiving at their offices Abolition publications. The law from which the Attorney-General has quoted we now print in full. The Virginia Code, chapter 198, sections 23 and 24, provides that

"If a free person write, print, or cause to be written or printed, any book or other writing, with intent to advise or incite negroes in this State to rebel or make insurrection, or inculcating resistance to the right of property of masters in their slaves, or if he shall, with intent to aid the purposes of any such book or writing, knowingly circulate the same, he shall be confined in the Penitentiary not less than one, nor more than five years.

Sec. 24. If a Postmaster or Deputy-Postmaster know that any such book or other writing has been received at his office in the mail, he shall give notice thereof to some justice, who shall inquire into the circumstances, and have such book or writing burned in his presence; if it appear to him that the person to whom it was directed subscribed therefor, knowing its character, or agreed to receive it for circulation to aid the purposes of Abolitionists, the justice shall commit such person to jail. If any Postmaster or Deputy Postmaster violate this section, he shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars."

LETTER FROM THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1859.

Sir: The question is submitted to me for an opinion as to the law of Virginia upon the distribution of mail matter, where it is of an incendiary character. A newspaper printed in the State of Ohio, propagating Abolition doctrines, is sent to a person through a post-office in Virginia. What is the duty of the Postmaster in the premises?

The law of Virginia (Code of Va., ch. 198, sec. 24) provides that "if a postmaster or deputy postmaster know that any such book or writing," (referring to such as advise or incite negroes to rebel or make insurrection, or inculcate resistance to the right of property of masters in their slaves,) "has been received at his office in the mail, he shall give notice thereof to some justice, who shall inquire into the circumstances, and have such book of writing burned in his presence; if it appear to him that the person to whom it was directed subscribed therefor, knowing its character, or agreed to receive it for circulation to aid the purposes of Abolitionists, the justice shall commit such person to jail. If any postmaster or deputy postmaster violate this section, he shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars."

This law is obligatory upon every Postmaster and Deputy-Postmaster in the Commonwealth; and it is his duty, upon being aware that such book or writing is received at his office, to notify a Justice of the fact, that he may take the proceedings prescribed in the section quoted.

The State law is entirely constitutional; and does not, properly considered, conflict with the Federal authority in the establishment of Post-offices and post roads. *The Federal power to transmit and carry mail matter, does not carry with it the power to publish or to to circulate.* This last is a great State power, reserved, and absolutely necessary to be maintained, as a security to its citizens and to their rights. If the States had surrendered this power, it would in these important particulars have been at the mercy of the Federal authorities.

With the transmission of the mail matter to the point of its reception, the Federal power ceases. At that point, the power of the State becomes exclusive. Whether her citizen shall receive the mail matter, is a question exclusively for her determination. Whether her regulation upon the subjects is or is not proper, is for her decision alone, and no one can gainsay it. Her sovereign right to make it, closes the door to cavil and objection.

It is true the postmaster is an officer of the Federal Government; but it is equally true, he is a citizen of the State. By taking the federal office, he cannot avoid his duty as a citizen; and the obligation to perform the duty of his office, cannot absolve him from obedience to the law of his commonwealth.

Nor will they be found to conflict. The State, in the case supposed, holds the hand of her citizen from receiving what is sent to him, and takes it herself. No citizen has the right to receive an invitation to treason against the command of his State; and her law forbidding it, and commanding it to be burned, refers to the right of the citizen to receive, not of the right of the federal power to transmit and carry mail matter intended for him, which he does not receive, only because the law of the State forbids it.

I have no hesitation in saying that any law of Congress, impairing directly or indirectly this reserved right of the State, is unconstitutional; and that the penalty of the State law would be imposed upon a postmaster offending against it, though he should plead his duty to obey such unconstitutional act of Congress.

If there be a conflict therefore between the postal regulations of Congress and this law of Virginia, it is because the former have transcended their true Constitutional limits, and have trenched upon the reserved rights of the State. In such a case, the citizen, though a postmaster, must take care to obey the legitimate authority, and will not be exempt from the penalty of the State law, by reason of any obligation to perform the duties of a Federal office, which are made to invade the reserved jurisdiction of the State, in matters involving her safety and her peace.

It is eminently important that the provisions of the law in question should be rigidly adhered to by all postmasters in the State; and that the justices, to whose notice the matter may be brought, should firmly execute the law, wherever a proper case presents itself for their decision.

With high respect, your ob't serv't,

J. R. TUCKER.

To the Governor.

A KENTUCKY SYMPATHIZER IN TROUBLE.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, Nov. 29, has the following:

"We learn that a man by the name of Brown, late a conductor on the Lexington and Danville Railroad, happening to be in May's grocery in Lexington, last week, was bantered by the proprietor on his name, and asked whether he was 'any relation of old Ossawatomie.' He replied that he was not, but took occasion to say that he indorsed his sentiments as to Slavery. Thereupon the bystanders put him out of the store by violence. Shortly after he was called on by some pretended friends, who invited him to go to Beard's stable, in Lexington, which he did, and there found a knot of men, who demanded that he should repeat what he had said about Slavery. On his doing so the crowd became very much excited, and told him he had better leave Lexington and the State.

We are also told that he received an anonymous letter, signed 'Many Citizens,' warning him to leave within three days, with a threat of summary measures being used to eject him if he failed to comply. He left and came to Covington on Saturday, where he met some of the employes of the railroad, who pretended to sympathize with him, but soon advised him not to stay longer in Kentucky.

He has left for the West, although he would have preferred remaining in Kentucky, had it not been for this intolerant and persecuting spirit. Brown is spoken of by the Superintendent of the Lexington and Danville Railroad as a sober, intelligent and steady man."

A NEW-YORK CAPTAIN FINED.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, Nov. 30, says: "The schooner *L. Waterbury*, Capt. S. A. Swinnerton, of New-York, last July violated the inspection laws of Virginia, and escaped, doubtless believing inspection laws were the greatest of humbugs. She returned to our port last week, then ever-vigilant Yankee hunter, W. H. Parker, Chief Inspector, pounced upon the *L. Waterbury*, at this port, and her Captain was compelled to pay $528 fine. The *L. Waterbury's* cargo was about $750 in lumber from Florida. Rather an unprofitable voyage for an 'enterprising' Yankee.

This, added to previous fines, swells the amount to $3,000, besides the costs, recovered since last October for violations of inspection laws."

Rev. Dr. Pomroy and the Board of Missions.

Under the title of "A Sad Development," the Boston *Journal* gives further particulars of the case of Rev. Dr. Pomroy, noticed in our columns yesterday. The *Journal* confirms the statements already published, regarding Dr. Pomroy's violations of the Seventh Commandment, his payments of hush-money, and the manner of his detection, and adds:

The letters were returned to the envelopes, and were placed upon Mr. Pomroy's desk to await his return. On his return he saw that the contents of the letters were known, and he at once made a statement to the other Secretaries of what he averred were the facts in the case, and requested them to present that statement to the Prudential Committee. This was done, and Dr. Pomroy himself then went before the Committee and made the same statement. He placed his resignation in the hands of the Prudential Committee, and it was at once accepted, and a committee was appointed to decide what course should be pursued. The result was the official announcement to which we have alluded before. The facts known have no connection whatever with his official action in any way. He had nothing to do with the Treasury of the Board, which is a distinct department.

Dr. Pomroy had been connected with the Board as one of its Secretaries for some 12 years. Previous to this he was pastor of a church in Bangor, Me., for about 20 years. He was one of the most prominent clergymen of his denomination in Maine. We cannot recall a man who possessed to a higher degree the confidence and esteem of the Christian public, not only of his own, but of other denominations, and his fall—if such we must consider it—will be learned with the deepest surprise and sorrow by every Christian and moral man in the community.

The Boston *Atlas and Bee* says that—

"The woman concerned in this affair is a notorious character, and has acted the 'husband game,' as it is called, for several years. She is well known to the Police, and is as keen as she is atrocious. It is understood that, mixed up with the affair, as getters up of black mail, are persons connected with one of the Sunday papers. The case has not yet been brought to the notice of the Police, and may not be. If Dr. Pomroy has no complaint to make, probably other parties will make no movement."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Destructive Fire at Greenpoint.—At an early hour last evening, the buildings recently occupied by the Phenix Timber Bending Company, situated near the river, between Madison and Washington streets, Greenpoint, were destroyed by fire, which was communicated from a frame house adjoining. This also was consumed, with its contents, consisting of materials employed in ship-building. The loss to the owner, Mr. Patterson, is estimated at about two thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance. The Timber Works covered nearly half a block. The heavy machinery employed was recently purchased by Mr. Samuel Sneeden, ship-builder, and removed to his own yard in the vicinity, and the place was entirely unoccupied. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, no watchman having been employed on the premises for a long time. The establishment was owned by Mr. Edgar Washburn, of Albany, N. Y., and cost $8,000. It was insured for $4,000 in the following companies:

Williamsburg City	$1000
American Exchange, New-York	1000
Pacific, New-York	1000
Mechanics' and Traders', New-York	1000
Total	$4000

City Courts.—City Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 26, 36, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47, 32, 1, 19, 21, 48, 37, 27, 35, 43, 44, 22.

The Circuit Court adjourned for the term yesterday.

A motion to dissolve the injunction obtained by Anson Blake, restraining the Brooklyn City Railroad Company from constructing a Railroad on Furman-street, was argued, yesterday, before Judge Emott in the Circuit Court, and the papers submitted. The following are the points presented in the complaint: 1. That the Company violated their contract with the city in not having the road constructed on the 1st of December, 1855, as required by the resolution of the Common Council, and, therefore, that the Company had no right to make the road afterwards. 2. That by the non-completion of the road in the time required, the city has lost the revenue which would have otherwise accrued to it. 3. That the consent of the property holders in Furman-street was not obtained for the construction of the road. 4. That the owners of property in Furman-street would incur serious losses by the construction of the road at the present time, and that no provision had been made by the Company for their compensation.

The case of James Duffey against the City Railroad Company, on trial in the City Court, was given to the Jury yesterday afternoon. After a consultation of three hours, the panel were unable to agree upon a verdict and were accordingly discharged.

Death from Intemperance.—A young man named Joseph Hudson, residing on Van Brunt-street, was found dead at the door of his mother's house yesterday morning. Coroner Horton held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of death from congestion of the brain, superinduced by intemperance and exposure, was rendered.

The Troubles in Brownsville.

LETTER FROM CAPT. TOBIN—EFFECT OF THE INTELLIGENCE IN TEXAS—ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

The following is a letter written by Capt. Tobin to his wife, as he came with his Rangers within striking distance of Brownsville, and expected an attack from Cortinas:

Cabbasas Rancho, Tank de Caresitas.

My Dear Wife: This may be the last chance which I will have to write to you; the fight will commence to-night or in the morning. The force of Cortinas is more than three times our own, and we have no advantage in arms, they being well armed with six-shooters and Sharp's rifles. God only knows who will be victorious; but we trust in a just cause and the superiority of men.

There are only eighty-four of us, all told.

WM. G. TOBIN.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 26th ult. gives the following letter:

Brownsville, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859.

Lieut. L. S. Langdon, U. S. Army, Brazos Santiago:

Dear Sir: The Rangers made a scour yesterday in search of the enemy; they encountered him in considerable force just above Santa Rita. The object being merely to see where he might be found, the party returned without a fight. It is understood, however, that one of the enemy was killed by the advance of the Rangers. The latter were anxious to attack; but discretion prevailed over valor, and they came back without gratifying their wish. It is in contemplation to organize an expedition of the disposable force, and place the same under the command of Capt. Rickett. We think he can be prevailed upon to take charge of the movement; if so, I feel confident of entire success.

It is the wish of your friends here to have you come up and take part, by your advice and active services, in the expedition. We think you would be particularly useful to the Rangers in giving them a little wholesome counsel, and assisting in leading them. We have agreed to wait a day or two for the return of our express to the upper country, in search of the expected companies, on their way down. Our men had instructions to go as far as Rio Grande City. It may be thought necessary to take out one or more of the howitzers. I would suggest, in view of this, whether it would not be well to send up some more ammunition, and those pieces of the class required; and also bring up on the steamer *Grampus* another piece of artillery to protect the town during the absence of the expedition. We wish as much as possible to make a certain thing of our undertaking this time.

Yours truly, X.

A memorandum is added to this letter by a gentleman at Brazos Santiago:

"Brownsville is in close siege still, and the troops there will not enable them to make any successful attack upon Cortinas, should he be in such a force as represented. They will do nothing rashly, and have a wary enemy to fight."

Much excitement has been created throughout Texas by the intelligence of the troubles, and volunteer companies were organizing in various parts of the State. Capt. Ford, in obedience to the orders of the Governor, was to take command of the forces.

From Nicaragua.

A SEVERE NORTHER—MARINE DIFFICULTIES—THE HARBOR OF SAN JUAN CLOSED.

By the arrival of the bark *Mary Frances*, which left San Juan on the 3d ult., we have the subjoined intelligence:

A heavy norther set in Oct. 29, which lasted four days. In the midst of the storm the British Mail steamer slipped her chains, and proceeded to Aspinwall without the mails. Before the gale there were 9½ feet of water on the bar at the mouth of the harbor, and on the 3d ult. the *Mary Frances*, while coming out in charge of the port pilot, struck heavily for five hours, drawing 8½ feet, while the soundings showed only seven feet. With the assistance of the United States frigate *Sabine*, and her Brittanic Majesty's ship *Valorous*, she got safely over. The bark *White Cloud*, for New-York, had been nearly loaded, but was obliged to discharge a portion of her cargo. She would reload outside the bar.

Vessels bound to San Juan, during the months in which the northers prevail, will be liable to great risks, as the harbor will remain closed until the rainy season sets in.

Later from Nassau.

ARRIVAL OF THE KARNAK—LOSS OF THE BARK MEDWAY.

The steamship *Karnak*, from Havana on the 24th, and Nassau on the 27th ult., reached this port this morning.

Her Havana dates have been anticipated.

The bark *Medway*, owned by Mess. Weech & Son, of Nassau, after being detained a week by adverse winds, put to sea on the night of Saturday, Nov. 19, and after crossing the bar and getting about three miles to sea, was driven ashore on the East side of Silver Key, and totally wrecked. No lives were lost; and the cargo (which was insured) and the baggage of the passengers were rescued. Capt. Weech, in endeavoring to save the vessel, suffered a fracture of two of his ribs. The ship was not insured.

Meeting of Citizens at the Exchange.

OVER TEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

Speeches by Hon. Hiram Ketchum, John H. Anthon, Henry Nicol, Abram R. Lawrence and Mayor Tiemann.

There was a very large meeting of citizens, in front of the Exchange, in Wall-street, yesterday afternoon. In the call the people were invited to gather irrespective of party, who were in favor of an honest, faithful and independent administration of the City government; of effective measures for repressing peculation, fraud and corruption in our Municipal affairs, and of the election of Wm. F. Havemeyer as Mayor, and Samuel J. Tilden as Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York.

At 3½ o'clock there were about ten thousand persons gathered at the meeting. They were packed together in Wall-street from Hanover-street to Nassau. The cross streets were filled for a considerable distance, as were all the windows and roofs of buildings from which a view of the speaker's stand could be had. The main stand was placed on the right of the main entrance to the Exchange, and the other arrangements were the best that, under the circumstances, could be made. Superintendent Pilsbury was there with a small police force, with which he succeeded in keeping a space for the reporters, in front of the speakers, free from annoyance from the crowd, and in maintaining order throughout.

The meeting was called to order by Benjamin W. Field, Esq., who nominated for President, George W. Lane, irrespective of party. The nomination was carried unanimously. Mr. Lane, in accepting the office, returned his thanks for the honor that had been conferred upon him, of presiding over so large and so respectable a body of his fellow-citizens as were then around him. A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed, and when the organization had been completed the officers were as follows:

PRESIDENT.

George W. Lane.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Robt. B. Minturn,
Moses Taylor,
Theodore Crane,
Wm. H. Appleton,
E. W. Tiers,
Hy. D. Howard,
A. B. Neilson,
Geo. C. Collins,
August Belmont,
Felix Ingoldsby,
C. V. S. Roosevelt,
Philip Dater,
Hy. Chauncey,
Richard Poillon,
D. C. Kingsland,
D. Townsend,
Rob. T. Woodward,
Francis Cottenett,
C. Dambmann,
Jacob Aims,
Chas. C. Leigh,
Wm. Jellinghaus,
Amos R. Eno,
Jas. N. Wells,
Otto Fabricotti,
John Dimon,
Vincenzo Botta,
Chas. A. Clinton,
Joseph Walker,
Watts Sherman,
Walter Underhill,
Terence Donnelly,
W. E. Wilmerding,
C. G. Gunther,
J. A. Westervelt,
Jas. Boorman,
Francis Skiddy,
John E. Williams,
Wm. H. Macy,
Robert Bayard,
Leopold Bierwirth,
Geo. W. Lane,
John Ewen,
J. D. Jones,
Matthew Morgan,
Solomon Banta,
M. Bates, Jr.,
G. A. Conover,
John Bryan,
Tarrant Pabnaw,
E. Townsend,
A. S. Fraser,
William Moller,
Robert J. Dillon,
Joseph Stuart,
Eugene Ballin,
J. B. Varnum, Jr.
Wm. H. Aspinwall,
Hy. J. Raymond,
Cyrus W. Field,
R. A. Witthaus,
D. A. Cushman,
Elnathan Thorn,
C. M. Connolly,
Wm. Kent,
Daniel Lord,
Ed. H. Miller,
Theodore Crane,
Jas. R. Whiting,
Charles A. Heckscher,
Gordon Burnham,
Alfred Pell,
Daniel Devlin,
Wm. Menzies,
George Greer,
Horace Holden,
Wm. S. Wright,
Wm. A. Robbe,
A. B. Theriott,
Andrew Mills,
John Caswell,
James Kerrigan,
O. Ollendorfer,
B. M. Whitlock,

SECRETARIES.

Percy R. Pyne,
Anthony Arnoux,
Arthur Leary,
Thos. Hitchcock,
Marcellus Hartley,
Wm. G. Lyon,
Henry S. Fearing,
Ed'd M. Linsley,
Russell C. Root,
Peter Marie,
H. E. Lawrence,
Wm. G. Sterling,
C. E. Anderson,
Wm. S. Corwin,
John Rankin, Jr.,
Chas. A. Lamont,
N. L. McCready,
Henry L. Slote,
Frederick W. Whitmore, Antonio Yznaga del Valle.

The following series of resolutions was then read by Mr. E. H. Miller, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the approaching municipal election is to determine questions relating solely to the good government of this great City with nearly a million of inhabitants, and more than seven millions of taxation; while applauding the sagacity which has separated this canvass from those of general political character, we rejoice that an occasion is thus presented when good citizens of every shade of opinion may properly unite to redeem and reform their City administration.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of this City on the opportunity now presented to them of restoring to the head of the Municipal Government William F. Havemeyer, [cheers,] whose capacity, energy, integrity and administrative abilities have been twice tested in that station; who in both instances so performed his duties as to receive the universal confidence and approval of the people of all political parties, and twice retired amid tenders of universal support and amid expressions of universal regret; whose surrender of his personal interests and repose, in the present alarming crisis in our Municipal affairs, is an instance of patriotic devotion which merits the commendation of every good citizen. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the rapid growth of taxation in this City, already threatens to confiscate capital, and blight the fruits of labor; that the tendency of the system of our City Government, and of its actual administration to these results is frightfully certain and progressive, and calls not for good intentions merely, but for experience and capacity to stay the advancing evil, and to devise and apply the remedies.

Resolved, That in the present state of political parties, it is plain that the only practical mode of securing an efficient administration of the City Government is by supporting Wm. F. Havemeyer, who possesses the confidence of all parties, that he would give to the City, not only an honest, but a just and impartial administration. [Applause.]

Resolved, That closely related to the Chief Magistracy—second only to it in importance—is the office of Corporation Counsel, with its varied and responsible trusts; and that we cordially recommend, and will earnestly support, for election to that post, Samuel J. Tilden, whose inflexible integrity, familiar acquaintance with the rights and interests of the City, high professional ability, and indefatigable industry, qualify him to discharge its duties with entire safety to the great interests confided to his charge.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our citizens of all parties to organize Committees in the several Wards and election districts—to revise and examine the registry, in order to keep out illegal votes, and to induce all citizens to come to the polls and vote for municipal integrity and safety. [Applause.]

The President then announced Hon. Hiram Ketchum as the first speaker.

MR. HIRAM KETCHUM'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ketchum said: Fellow-citizens, the Legislature of the State, representing the opinions of a majority of the people of this City, have wisely separated the Charter election from the General election. The object of this was to invite the citizens of New-York to give their sole attention at one election to their municipal concerns. And now, fellow-citizens, can anything be more wise than that we should accept this invitation? What has the City of New-York in its municipal and corporate capacity to do with the great questions that agitate and divide the great political parties of the country? Nothing. It is nothing to us, in our corporate capacity, whether Slavery be extended or not; it is nothing to us, in our municipal and corporate capacity, whether the people be sovereign in the new Territories, or whether those Territories be under the control of Congress. We have nothing to do at our Charter election but provide for the welfare of this great City, this City of the Western World, whose concerns are more important, perhaps, than the concerns of almost any other State in the Union. [A voice: "They are."] And now, fellow-citizens, if the people of this City had abandoned their party associations, if they had not considered that they were Democrats, or Republicans, or Whigs, but simply New-Yorkers, to attend to the interests of New-York, and had assembled for the purpose now, at this first election, to nominate a Mayor, who would have been the man talked of? If we had been convened as citizens of New-York, without respect to our former political associations, without reference to the great national question which agitates the day, who would have been talked of? who would have been thought of? Who, I say? Why, gentlemen, I have lived here, and been conversant with public affairs for more than thirty years, and I venture to say that the citizens of New-York, acting as New-Yorkers, and not as Democrats, nor as Republicans, nor as Whigs, nor as Americans, would have put in the very first rank, if not as the very first man, William F. Havemeyer. [Cheers.] Why, you know it. You know it, you have lived here in it. It is not because he is a native New-Yorker, born and educated here in the City of New-York, but because he has been an inflexibly honest man; not because he has maintained himself with credit in all the relations of life, for many other men have done the same thing; not because he is the greatest man in the City of New-York, for there are many greater than he; but it is because the citizens of New-York have twice tried him in the office of Mayor, and all who lived at that day know that on being tried he was not found wanting. [Cheers.] Why, my Fellow-Citizens, I have been conversant with public sentiment for more than thirty years. For more than thirty years I have taken some interest in public affairs, and I am here to testify upon my character as a man and a citizen, that never, since the days of DeWitt Clinton, has there been a man in the office of Mayor of the City of New-York who gave such universal satisfaction as Wm. F. Havemeyer. [Loud cheers.] And, gentlemen, though he was then elected by the Democrats, (A voice, "or not.") and though I have never been a Democrat, nor ever expect to be, [laughter] yet I remember that the most respectable men of the day, Whigs as well as others, when Mr. Havemeyer announced his determination to resign and not to be reëlected, waited upon him, asked him and solicited him for the honor of New-York, that he would again consent to be elected Mayor of the City. [Applause.] But he had no political ambition. It did not suit his taste. He was not an aspirant for political honors, but wished to retire to his own business. He did retire. He refused to accept that invitation, and I am here to bear testimony as a man and as a citizen, that never, from that day to this, has the only question been, "Whom shall we have for a conservative Mayor—who will be Mayor, not for the party but for the City?" when the name of Wm. F. Havemeyer has not been first on every man's lips. [Loud cheers.] And now, my friends, if this be so, if these are his antecedents, if this is his character, if this is what he has been tried and proved to be, why, why shall we not elect him? If he had been nominated without respect to party, and if party organizations had been broken up, he would have been elected. Now, the only objection to Mr. Havemeyer that I hear urged is that he is nominated by a party, and therefore those who have hitherto been opposed to the party will not consent to vote for him. That is the only objection. And why? On what is this objection founded? The objection is this: True, you, Mr. Havemeyer, are a very good man; if you were not nominated by a party, we would be willing to go for you, but, being nominated by a party, you will have to conduct the business of the City upon party principles; you will have to be a partisan Mayor for the benefit of the Democratic Party, and not for the people of New-York. If I should believe this, gentlemen, I should be opposed to him; but rely upon it, that, if we can predict the future from what we know of the past, it is my firm conviction that, if William F. Havemeyer is made Mayor, he will be Mayor of the City—[great cheering]—and for the City, and he will never suffer its honor to be trampled in the dust. [Renewed cheers.] Well, then, we have the assurance in his past conduct, in his antecedents, that, though nominated by a party, he will not be a party Mayor. But, from whom does this objection come? It comes mainly from the Republicans, from those who have seen fit to put in nomination Mr. Opdyke. And now, upon their own principles, what sort of a Mayor will Mr. Opdyke make if he is elected? Is he not a party candidate? Is he nominated by anything but a party—and that party the Republican Party? What assurance have we that if he be elected he will not administer the government of this City for the benefit of the Republican Party? Do you wish to see that, my friends? We have the assurance in Mr. Havemeyer's past conduct, and in his past course, what he will do. Who can be the guarantor for Mr. Opdyke that he will not administer the government of this City upon party principles? And what party? The Republican Party! And let me ask (and would that my voice could reach to the utmost extent of the City and pierce every ear in the City,) let me ask of you, I say, do you wish to see the Government of this City in the hands of the Republican Party? [Cries of "No, no."] Gentlemen, I have lived some years in this, my native State; I have lived in this City more than 40 years, and been cognizant of its affairs, and I tell you here to-day, as the result of my observation and experience, forming my conviction, that there never was in the State of New-York so corrupt a party as the Republican Party of this State and City. [Immense cheering.] I speak this upon my own responsibility, and more in sorrow than in anger, for some of my best friends, some of the wisest and best men in the State, are in that party. For they know not where to go. But I tell you, my friends, that the object of putting Mr. Opdyke in nomination has not been, I believe, with those who dictated it, with a view to elect Mr. Opdyke; I believe it has been with a view to elect Mr. Fernando Wood. [Cheers.] That is my conviction. And why? Why, here you New-Yorkers must have a railroad through Broadway; you must have the Central Railroad of the State of New-York carried down to the Battery, and you must have the Battery turned into a freight depôt. [Cheers and laughter.] And that is the object of this Republican Party. I tell you so. And I tell you I don't know whether you can prevent that party from carrying that object out. I cannot tell you whether Mr. Havemeyer could prevent it, even as Mayor; but I know he would stand up and oppose it with all the power in his possession, and with all the honest, obstinate vigor of a Dutchman, to prevent it. [Loud applause.]

[Mr. Ketchum proceeded to describe, the course pursued by Mr. Wood, which he characterized as a "blind" game, denied that he possessed any popularity, because he was not the representative of any distinctive political party, but merely his own nominee, charged that the Mozart Hall faction, of which Wood was the head, had been invariably beaten by Tammany Hall, even when the former indorsed Wood for Mayor, and took him severely to task for having assumed to be the poor man's friend, in face of the fact that he had been charged with fraud, and that he stood up in this community as a person proved to be a fraudulent dealer.]

I need not, continued Mr. Ketchum, produce the proofs now. They are already in your hands. he is a man guilty of fraud and dishonesty; and if he thinks the laboring poor of the City of New-York sympathize with fraud and dishonesty, he mistakes their character. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, if it were professional to prosecute Fernando Wood for fraud, and I believed him guilty, I would rather have twelve men in the jury box who carry the hod from seven o'clock in the morning until six at night, and who only ask to be paid a fair compensation for their labor—I would rather have these men, if I wanted to be sure of a verdict for conviction, than twelve merchants of the City of New-York. [Cheers.] I remember his appeal to the Irish. I remember many years ago to have been concerned in prosecuting a merchant for perjury, and I was then associated with the most eloquent man that I ever heard or saw, at the bar, or that I ever expect to hear or see,—the late Thomas Addis Emmett. In that case, there were two or three Irishmen on the jury, and in addressing that jury, Mr. Emmett said (and his words I shall never forget): "It was a saying of the judges in my country, that they would rather hang a rogue in velvet than a rogue in rags," and now I tell Mr. Fernando Wood that if, under the charges here brought against him, he had been tried before an Irish judge and jury, hemp would have been dearer. [Loud cheers.] Having canvassed, in no very censorious style, the personal merits and political claims of the other opposing candidates for the Mayoralty, Mr. Opdyke and Mr. De Peyster, the speaker concluded by saying: Now, don't you think the Democracy must stand by Tammany Hall? Why, if you only look at it, there is a great deal else besides this behind. If Tammany Hall does not succeed at this election, Tammany Hall may sing small some where else south of this. There is, therefore, every motive for their standing by their candidate. If they do so, they will, by their votes, in addition to the conservative vote, which is sure to be cast for him, put his chances of election beyond a doubt. Now, my friends, let us not talk but let us work, and feel that we are all united against Fernando Wood. I wished, I had almost said I hoped, that Mr. Opdyke would stand aside and make a sacrifice of himself on this occasion. He has seen fit to do otherwise. Let us, now, therefore, go in and unite all our efforts and all our zeal from the present time till the election in securing this great result in which we are all so deeply interested. [Loud applause.]

When Mr. Ketchum had concluded, the President announced John H. Anthon, Esq., as the next speaker.

Mr. Anthon referred effectively to the time—two years before—when a vast concourse of citizens had gathered in the same place, with a like purpose in view. They met then, as now, to oppose the election of Fernando Wood to the office of Mayor of the City of New-York; and then, as now, they were told that they could not succeed. But they did succeed then, and he believed they would now. They met then through a desire to obtain a good Government for the City, and to consult as to the best means of obtaining it. At that time they, irrespective of party, united upon the man who, they believed, could be elected; and who, if elected, would fill the office honestly and energetically, and for the true interest of the City: and those were the precise objects that had brought them together now. [Applause.] And if they allowed themselves to be beaten by Fernando Wood, they would have themselves to blame. The speaker then referred to the course of Fernando Wood while Mayor, and particularly to his conduct which created the riots in the City, and to his conduct during the riots, all of which he believed had satisfied all good citizens that it would neither be reputable, or safe, to allow such a man to occupy the office of Mayor again. While speaking of the retirement of Mr. Wood from office, he referred to his statement of what he would have done "had not the Supreme Court interfered with him," and expressed the opinion that there were at the present time quite a number of men suffering punishment in our prisons, who would also have continued to do evil had not the Supreme Court interfered with them.

[At this point there was a commotion in the audience, and at first it was supposed that a fight was brewing, but it turned out that it was simply the police arresting a man found picking pockets.]

Mr. Anthon said the fellow was one of Mr. Wood's friends, who had not yet been interfered with by the Supreme Court. [Great applause.] In conclusion, he said that the meeting then present was made up mainly of merchants, and such men as by their cool heads and clear intellects, had built up the trade and commerce of the City, and announced that at 12, mid-day, of Saturday, those who aided the same great interests by their strong arms—the cartmen, would meet in Hanover-square, to ratify the nomination of Wm. F. Havemeyer, for Mayor, and Samuel J. Tilden, for Corporation Counsel. [Applause.]

The next speaker announced was Mr. Henry Nicol, who, as he appeared upon the stand, was greeted with a round of applause.

SPEECH OF MR. HENRY NICOL.

Mr. Nicol said: Fellow-citizens—The moral effect of such a meeting as this is, outweighs an hundred speeches. If you could stand where I do, and look down upon this vast crowd, determined to effect but one object, you would take courage, and feel that on Tuesday next Wm. F. Havemeyer is Mayor of this City. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, what have we come here for? No one who is here, I take it for granted, doubts that Wm. F. Havemeyer is a man capable for the position for which he is nominated. No one doubts but Samuel J. Tilden is a lawyer of high repute and unstained integrity, and unblemished reputation. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I do not presume that any one of you doubts these facts. But, I presume you have a doubt as to how you are to elect them. If you look at this meeting you will be satisfied that you will make a great mistake should you throw away your vote on the Republican Party. I will say to you that that gentleman, at least the candidate for the Mayoralty, is a man worthy of respect. True, the Republican candidate is a respectable man also, but every vote cast for him is a vote cast for Fernando Wood. Take [illegible] your hearts, that your duty is not done by [illegible] here; your duty is to go to your Wards, and see your friends, and advise and urge them to do as you now feel willing to do. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, you know as well as I know by what an organization your subtle opponent is backed. He has tried the power of that organization once and has been defeated. You would regret his success, but what do you do to prevent it? Why, on the 1st of December you go to the tax office and pay your taxes, which amount almost to confiscation; you grumble and pay them, go home until next Fall, and grumble again. It is the fault of all our best men that they are never disposed to vote. The only way is for you to oppose organization by organization. Gentlemen, I am a brief speaker. I fully agree with the opinion that this is an election of far more important considerations than those of mere party. We are here to do our duty, and if we do not, we shall regret it. I hope all those within the reach of my voice will take heed; and my advice is to all those who are in favor of honesty, good government, and the interests of the City of New-York, to use their utmost influence next Tuesday to secure the triumphant election of Wm. F. Havemeyer. [Cheers.]

Mr. Abram R. Lawrence spoke briefly of what those opposed to them were in the habit of saying, by way of creating the idea that Mr. Havemeyer could not be elected. They said the same thing when Mayor Wood was opposed before. Mr. Wood was beaten then, and he believed he would be beaten again. He announced that there would be a meeting at Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, to ratify the nomination of Wm. F. Havemeyer and Samuel J. Tilden. [Applause.]

POINTED SPEECH OF MAYOR TIEMANN.

The familiar slouched hat of Mayor Tiemann being recognized in the crowd, near the speaker's stand, loud cries were made for a speech from him, immediately upon the adjournment. In vain did the ex-Mayor expostulate with those around him, and endeavor to take refuge in the Exchange. He was taken *vi et armis*, and finally obliged to mount the rostrum. He bowed, smiled, took off his hat and made the following eloquent speech:

Fellow Citizens—All I ask of you is to put Wm. F. Havemeyer in my place on the 1st of January.

Enthusiastic cheering, amid which the Mayor retreated, and the meeting adjourned.

MEXICO.

MATTERS AT VERA CRUZ.

Arrival of Mr. McLane—Liberal Reverses—The Views of the Juarez Government—Relations with the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vera Cruz, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1859.

The *Tennessee* arrived on the morning of the 18th, but owing to a norther there was no landing until next day, Saturday. Señor Lerdo was on board, and his arrival was the occasion of great joy on the part of his many friends.

The United States propeller *Brooklyn* made her appearance on the 21st. She came to anchor at the entrance of the harbor, but soon after moored inside by special permission of the Government. Mr. McLane has not yet been on shore. One of his daughters is seriously ill, and as good accommodations are not to be obtained in this city in a hurry, it is probable the Legation will remain on board ship for some time to come.

The return of Mr. McLane has been looked for with a good deal of anxiety by the Liberal chiefs, and if any faith can be placed in outside appearances here, they are alive to the blunder they committed in allowing him to go home without a treaty. Since Mr. McLane's absence, no very great change has taken place in the relative condition of the two parties, except, perhaps, that the work of demoralization has steadily progressed with the Miramon Government, and their loss in this respect has been gain to the Liberals. But quite recently we have accounts of defeat to the Liberal forces in the interior, which casts a shadow over their prospects. The statement is that Doblado was defeated badly by the Church forces, at the head of whom was Miramon. The Liberals lost 20 cannon, many killed and wounded, and some prisoners. Gen. Tapia was killed, and Gen. Justo Alvarez was wounded in the leg and underwent amputation. It is said Degollado was present at the battle, but this is very doubtful. In fact, the details we have here are confused, and may be greatly exaggerated. The expedition of the Liberals to Oajaca, besides being an utter failure, cost them $250,000, which was raised by discounting 50 per cent. on the last time payments of the balance of Church property, sold in those portions of the State of which they have possession.

The negotiations with Robles, which they hoped much from a few days ago, as soon as he learned that Marquez had not pronounced for Santa Anna, were broken off, and now the correspondence is published, and such a turn has been given to the affair as to preclude all hope of doing anything with him. It is fortunate for the Liberals that this negotiation with Robles has ended thus. He would have sold them the first good opportunity.

The ill-success of the Liberals of late has made the inefficiency of their leaders thoroughly apparent, and Juarez and Ocampo are denounced in no measured terms for their inactivity and inefficiency. So strong has the pressure become upon M. Ocampo that it is thought he will retire from the Cabinet. Señor Lerdo de Tejada returns fully alive to the importance of concluding the treaty with the United States. He says it is time that the illusions of his *confreres* should be dispelled—that their first business is to work without ceasing until the treaty is concluded, and then they will enter with renewed energy and determination upon the regulation of the internal affairs of the country. Señor Lerdo surprises those who know him best by his activy, energy and good spirits. His visit to the United States has given him new life. He resumes his seat in the Cabinet of Juarez to-day, and will be the ruling spirit. This being the state of affairs here, Mr. McLane returns at an opportune moment. The indications are that the Juarez Cabinet is eager to conclude the treaty as proposed in August last, and it would appear as though the matter now remained in the hands of Mr. McLane. *If he does not hold back*, this desirable consummation will doubtless be reached speedily. The impression has gone forth since Mr. McLane's arrival, that he is in no haste to make a treaty, and precisely in this critical condition, everything relating to the mutual interests of the two countries now rests. It is conceded on all sides that the salvation of the Liberal party depends on this treaty with the United States. The leaders, themselves, now own up to this. If Mr. McLane is up to his work, he will not let the present opportunity slip, but meet the Juarez Cabinet on advantageous ground, and conclude the treaty at once. The universal remark among foreigners here is, that treaty or no treaty, the United States will be obliged to send an army into Mexico to establish order. This may or may not prove necessary, but in case it should, there is no safe way for the United States to accomplish that end, except through stipulations contained in the proposed treaty.

It is a source of deep regret here, that something more definite relative to this business does not go forward by the *Tennessee* to-day, and reach Washington before the opening of Congress. Our recent advices indicate that the President will take strong grounds in his message relative to Mexico. Some think he will renew his recommendation to seize the Northern States of the Republic. It is stated here, on good authority, that the Cabinet at Washington have reason to believe that the European Powers intend to make a forcible demonstration upon us soon. There is but little attention paid to all this, and the subject would not have been mentioned, except from the fact that a Mr. Gould, an *attaché* of the British Legation in the city of Mexico, is down here, and he stoutly asserts that a French blockade and bombardment of Vera Cruz is to take place in February. He says that the conduct of the French Admiral Pinam, in refusing to do that job for Gabriac last Winter, was not approved at home, and that a new Admiral is to be sent out, who is to strictly follow out the terrific orders of the French Minister. This is all nonsense, but it is in keeping with the efforts of Gabriac to sustain the Church faction. This French Minister in Mexico is playing an odious, disgraceful part, and now that the facts are so well known, it is a mystery how one of the most enlightened and powerful Governments of the world will suffer itself to be disgraced through its Minister. The English Minister, Mr. Ottway, has gone, but the effects of his evil deeds remain, and it will be many years before the ills brought upon the country by those two foreign ministers can be overcome.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE BATTLE OF QUERETARO—THE EXECUTION OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER—INEFFECTUAL INTERVENTION OF THE BRITISH RESIDENT—CONSERVATIVE SUCCESSES AT THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Mexico, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859.

The Constitutionalists have been thrashed again in a set battle, where they had weeks to pick their positions, and where they were superior in numbers and provided with the greater amount of artillery! Essentially such has been the case. Well, who that knows Mexicans, could expect any other result, so long as the Constitutionalists will not give commands to foreign officers, and so long as their own native officers are either cowards or traitors? For one, I did not look for any other event, as I have always been telling you since the battle of Tacubaya, in April last. The facts of this last battle are about these:

About one month ago, Doblado (whose name, literally translated into English, signifies "Double-Dealer," which he is,) approached Guanajuato with his forces—over 3,000 men. He shortly after took Guanajuato, and induced his friends in San Luis Potosi—Degollado, Blanco, Jose Justo, Alvarez, Tapia, &c.—to come and join him for another descent on Mexico. Several successes attended the movements of Doblado. On one occasion Col. Lane and some others pitched into Generals Pachico and Alfaro, (clergy chiefs,) and after a very short conflict took 700 prisoners, six pieces of artillery and all the army train of the Reactionists. Col. Lane immediately after fell ill of a fever, and Mexican vanity allowed Doblado to place another officer in Col. L.'s place and move on towards Queretaro. About this time the robbery of the *conducta* at Guadalajara, by Marquez, made Mexico too hot for Miramon, and he left here with the expressed intention of bringing Marquez to order. He arrived at Queretaro without interference, but found it impossible to move on, owing to the Constitutional force in front of him. He at once set about raising forces, sending all the way back here for artillery. In the meantime Generals Velez and Mejia joined him. All this time Doblado remained inactive at Celaya, but a day's march distant. Finally, just a week ago to-day, the artillery from this city reached Queretaro, and, funny enough, that same evening Doblado ordered a portion of his forces out of their entrenchments, at a place called Apaco, to move against Queretaro, when the place had just been reinforced with these heavy pieces. The consequence was that on the morning of the 13th this advanced force of Doblado was dashed to pieces, and Miramon lost no time in following up his advantage. He went on until he broke up the whole camp of Doblado, seized nearly all the artillery and made a large number of prisoners,—amongst them an American officer, found fighting alone at his guns; Gen. Alvarez, the same who sold the Constitutional cause at Tacubaya in April last, and Gen. Tapia, who was picked up in the field mortally wounded. The defeat and dispersion of the Constitutional forces were complete. They fled in small parties and in great confusion—to unite again, to boast and strut again, at some more distant point within the coming month. The details of this battle, as we have them here from the Clergy, show great and unequaled prowess on the part of the Conservative forces; but I draw from them another proof of the incapacity, cowardice or treachery of all the native leaders of the Constitutional forces. But with all the epithets we may heap upon them, they are still preferable to the opposite faction of this country. They at least espouse certain progressive ideas that are in consonance with the spirit of the age in which we live.

A *Te Deum* was performed in the cathedral of this city on the 14th, when the telegraph had fully advised us of what had taken place beyond Queretaro; and throughout the whole of the small district still held by the Clergy, they have made the greatest demonstrations of joy. The first bursts of joy over, what has transpired in the camp at Queretaro? The trial of the prisoners, of course. There were amongst them several native officers and one American officer. So soon as the Clergy dispatch, informing this public of the seizure of one American, was published here, Mr. Mathew, the representative of Great Britain, hastened to demand that this American should receive all the rights of a prisoner of war—alleging his grounds for this demand, that the United States had recognized the Constitutional Government, and that Americans enlisting in that service were acting legally, and must be respected as prisoners of war when taken. In the absence of a diplomatic representative of the United States, and as the representative of a friendly nation, he saw fit to demand what he was certain was the wish of his own country, and what the American nation could not shirk from exacting. His demand brought a cold perspiration to the forehead of the Minister of Relations. He too well knew what must be the fate of the unfortunate American, and the reply was given that the telegraph wire was cut—a lie, of course. Mr. Mathew then wrote more urgently, demanding that an extraordinary should at once be dispatched to the camp of Miramon with his demand for the life of the officer. This was done; but, need I add, it arrived too late! The American was dead—a thing well known to the Minister of Relations before the extraordinary left the gates of Mexico! He had been executed without trial, although, of course, the Clergy will say he had a "fair" one. What has occurred with the other officers? Not one has been shot. Gen. Alvarez is not only still alive, but a friend of his has been given permission to go to Queretaro to minister to his personal wants. He will not be shot, because he is a traitor to the Constitutionalists. The American has been shot because he was an American, and for no other cause. Mr. Mathew's noble conduct must produce some action at Washington, or at least a blush of shame upon the cheeks of Mr. Buchanan. That Mr. Mathew's demand is founded in law and right there can be no question; and that it will receive the approbation of his own Government and of the whole civilized world is positively certain. The name of the unfortunate is not known; but certain it is, in this case—Marquez being absent—Miramon has been the murderer.

One cause for the present unguarded atrocities of the Reactionists is a report, vouched for by M. de Gabriac, and evidently believed by the Clergy, that France at last has listened to the prayers of the Mexican priesthood, and agreed to give positive aid in helping them to take Vera Cruz from the Constitutionalists. For this purpose a considerable French fleet is to be at Vera Cruz during the first of next month. The Spaniards, of course, will come with them, as they are always ready to meddle where they have a chance to make some little bluster and run no risk of getting a drubbing. But we shall see, if they do come, how our precious Government will act in the premises. It is high time for us to be doing something, but, I dare say, nothing will be done until the French exhibit their policy in Mexico more openly. The French have, by all manner of underhand means, carried their points here, for the past few years, against the interests of both Americans and English.

The *conducta* robbery at Guadalajara by Marquez excites only the attention of the parties interested. We have too many other exciting topics in these days to allow a mere robbery to excite us for any length of time. It appears that Marquez still holds the balance of the *conducta*, and, as I predicted to you in my last, Miramon is on the very best terms with this prince of Mexican cut-throats and robbers. His assertion that he would hang Marquez, is believed to be all lies, and who was foolish enough to believe them anything else? In the first place, Marquez has the best army in the field, and is by no means inferior to Miramon; besides, he has the unrestricted confidence and support of the clergy, and that in Mexico is everything. The plans of Miramon and Marquez are not known, but believed to be for Miramon to proceed to San Luis Potosi, and Marquez to go to San Blas or Mazatlan.

The Indians are again in insurrection in the region of Ixmaquilfan and Tulancingo. They have committed the most frightful atrocities in those districts—robbing, burning, destroying and murdering. The Constitutional leaders, Alatriste and Carbajal, have improved the opportunity to attack Tulancingo. For the past week they have been laying siege to the place with two thousand men, it being defended by about twelve hundred. The destruction of life and property has been considerable. At the latest dates we hear the Constitutional forces are abandoning the siege and wreaking their vengeance upon the farms in the vicinity, the owners of which, with their laborers, have fled for their lives as best they could.

In the State of Oaxaca the Clergy have gained very important advantages. They have taken the City of Oaxaca, and on their line of march to that place have, according to their own reports, seized upwards of 3,000 stand of arms, with an immense amount of army clothing, &c.

On the Vera Cruz line, poor Robles has been endeavoring to make some advances, but it does not yet appear that he has succeeded. His movements have been more of a diplomatic than military character. Some three or four months ago attempts were made at an arrangement between Juarez and Miramon. The latter then tried to bluff Juarez by his famous Liberal and Progressive manifesto and financial scheme, but Juarez out-did him by the publication of his decrees, giving religious toleration, &c. The negotiations then terminated between the two Presidents, to be again revived some three weeks ago. Miramon and his Jesuit advisers tried again to trick Juarez, and again failed, but without breaking off the negotiations. Robles, however, has thought to turn these negotiations to his own personal advantage, and so has been playing double between the two chiefs. The robbery of the *conducta* by Marquez was a great point gained by Juarez; and Miramon, fearing to lose all, started for the interior, and by means of Clergy gold and a little pluck, appears again to be ahead of Juarez.

The house of Jecker are now disposing of the new fifteen million issue of interior bonds, and a new forced loan is decided upon, and as this new paper is admitted in part payment, the paper is selling for 35 per cent. It seems certain enough that the nation is to be saddled with this new debt, which added to the $60,000,000 of bonds issued in July last, will make $95,000,000 of new interior debt created within five months. This enormous sum added to the millions of reclamations arising out of the spoliations of foreigners and the other responsibilities created through the present long civil war, together with the general destruction of property throughout the country, will make a total several times greater than the entire value of the wealth of the clergy.

P. S.—I have just received positive advices of a negotiation going on between Juarez and Miramon, highly disgraceful to the Constitutional Party, inasmuch as Miramon is to escape hanging.

Marquez has forced the merchants of Zacatecas to pay over again to him all the duties they have paid for over a year to the Constitutional Government of that State. This is a most atrocious proceeding, and can be called nothing but another robbery.

LONDON TOPICS.

A New Monarchy—The Schiller Festival—Sympathy for Italy—Politics—Chisholm Anstey—Steamships.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, Nov. 11, 1859.

A new monarchy is announced in Europe. It is not the work of a usurper, but the result of free presentiment and choice, or, as I believe you have called it on your side of the Atlantic, of the "eternal fitness of things." The new king is self-elected, and I yet few will be inclined to oppose him, or call his legitimacy in question. Are you curious to know who and what he is? He has just issued a coin with the royal effigies thereon. The coin is of the sovereign or farthing size. It is of copper, and bears the head of the monarch, with an inscription on the reverse. It has been struck and issued on British territory. Let Prince Albert look out for his army and fattening berth. Let the Prince of Wales, who came of age so recently, beware. Lo, then! Mr. Albert Smith, on the occasion of reopening his Chinese exhibition, gives away a farthing medallion of himself—an excellent likeness it is, too. As a King (Louis Philippe) has been glad to become a Smith, why should not Smith be for the nonce a King? I send you an inscription which is not, although it ought to be, upon the coin. Albertus Primus Rex Gent-ium. This I intend for *Punch*, next week. *Apropos* of literary matter, since I have commenced with a little of this species of gossip, Dr. Mackay, the song-writer, has caught it in the *Critic*, a highly respectable authority, for lending his name to a speculation for furnishing selected, or "select" libraries to persons of small income and confined understandings. It must be owned that the affair looks very like a job. Mackay is a third-rate lyrical writer, esteemed as second-rate by a great number of fourth-rate individuals. As for Tom Taylor, to whom I lately gave a passing tribute of admiration, as the greatest literary "prig" (in the old Bailey sense) of the day; he has come out as a circus entertainment writer, and with atrocious taste and unlimited vulgarity, has produced a piece for Astley's Amphitheatre, which is placarded thus: "'Garibaldi,' by Tom Taylor, Esq.'" I suppose that be was well paid for this insult to, and desecration of the name of a great living hero; but this does not prevent his meriting a ducking in the nearest horse-pond, for the manner in which he has perpetrated the task. He is understood to level a dirty sarcasm at Mazzini in this piece, thereby pandering to the well-known hatred of the London *Times* towards that high-minded leader. With regard to Garibaldi, and the affairs of Central Italy, let me briefly comment, passing from one mountebankism to another, on Lord Ellenborough's letter to Lord Brougham, urging that frisky veteran to subscribe to Garibaldi's musket fund. Were I Garibaldi I should despise, even if I accepted such aid. Lord Ellenborough points to Garibaldi as the true and only leader for Italy. Where were these lords' sympathies when Garibaldi, as Mazzini's General, defended Rome in 1849? He was then, forsooth, a brigand, and the British House of Peers applauded Austria, Naples and France for hunting him in the mountain fastnesses of Italy. It is now the fashion here to idolize, or patronize Garibaldi. Yet the present Italian struggle might have been avoided, had Garibaldi's virtues been discovered then by aristocratic British sympathizers. I hate humbug in whatever shape it appears. The truth is, some of our legislators, of Lord Ellenborough's stamp, are beginning to mistrust Louis Napoleon, and so cling to anything that is likely to thwart his plans, or prove a stumbling-block in his path of destiny. But it is a question whether Lord Ellenborough's letter is either wise or dignified, as a whole. In detail it is absurd; *ex. gr.*, he says that Central Italy is probably no match for the armies of Naples and the Pope. What I most hate is the blatant supineness of these appeals. It might be all very well for old Walter Savage Landor to send his subscription of £5 to the *Examiner*, with a classically worded and would-be epigramatic note. Why does not, or did not Lord Ellenborough send his £1,000 or £5,000 to Garibaldi quietly, instead of indulging in this rhodomontade, in a cause to which the sort of publicity he gives certainly does more injury than good? How Garibaldi himself shines, by comparison with this nobleman who, in 1849, would certainly have read with complacency, and approved without emotion, of the execution of this very hero, for whom, in 1859, he is acting the unsolicited part of English begging letter-writer. And yet neither the character nor the politics of Garibaldi have changed within the last ten years?

What think you of the Schiller Festival at the Crystal Palace? Is it reverence for the buried German Poet, or the living German Prince? I should like to know, even out of the 25,000 visitors to the Palace yesterday, how many previously knew whether Schiller be living or dead, or who and what Schiller was. The *Daily Telegraph* says, in one of its amazingly smart leading articles, that Schiller was only a second-rate poet, and cites Calderon as a first-rate, and consequently his superior, in a column of artificial rubbish, larded with German names, and which suggests a liberal use of reference, as well as commonplace books for the occasion. Schiller was worthy of the first rank of German poets; but he is not popularly known here. You have a larger German element among you, than we have here; and a Schiller Centenary festival in New-York would be chiefly national. Here it is really not called for. There was, however, a Fackel-Zug, or torch procession, last evening at Sydenham, which was very pretty and Schilleresque, but more Albertesque than either. It is not likely that Corneille, Racine, Moliere, or Voltaire, will have an ovation in England for the present. I think it is time to give America a turn. Could not Longfellow be invited over to receive a laurel wreath. Tennyson has just bestowed £50 upon the Rifle Volunteers of the Isle of Wight. Is this out of his pension of £100? Nay, he frames his Idylls in ease and comparative affluence, and can afford this accompaniment to "Riflemen, form!"

Burlesque on the British stage has reached its last limits of folly and impertinence, and I am happy to say that there is an appearance of a reaction, at least among the critics. Imagine "Romeo and Juliet" travestied, with the most disgusting absurdities, and the statue of Shakespeare evoked through a trap-door, as if in mockery of the bard! Such is the case at a London Theatre, and the worst of it was, that the wretched stuff was a complete success. Truly, our modern plays are burlesques, and our burlesques are attempts to please the most depraved tastes and lowest understandings. Nothing remains to be thus treated save the Bible. Some one lately asked Francis Talfourd, the son of the late Judge, and a most indefatigable writer of stage trifles, if a burlesque on his father's "Ion" might not be expected from him? What a parricidal suggestion! Nevertheless, I believe that the majority of the theatrical world of England would consider it excellent fun. There is no wit about these things. They—the popular burlesques of the day—are full of slang, ribaldry, buffoonery and the worst possible puns. Their only humor, if any, lies in anachronisms and confusions of the manners and costumes of this and preceding ages. I declare, it ought to be made a capital crime to turn Shakespeare into ridicule, and to injure the finest associations of taste, memory and imagination by this odious process.

Now, to turn to the serious affairs of life. There is little to impart since I last wrote; but what little there is may be deemed important. Palmerston was for degrading England to be a party to the Congress to dispose of Italy according to the programme of Louis Napoleon. It is said that Lord John Russell has been the means of preventing this. So that England is to insist upon the Italians being left to themselves. I hope that she may, and that they will profit by it. Spain is treating the British Government somewhat cavilierly with regard to affairs in Morocco. The Moors have behaved nobly and generously to European residents on the North African coast, and themselves put down every attempt at pillage by marauding Arabs. The Moor was ever chivalrous, and I, for one, am inclined to believe that he has not lost all his ancient characteristics. When in Morocco I was much struck with the dignified bearing and manly aspect of the inhabitants. England is, of course, apprehensive lest Spain should get a footing opposite and close to Gibraltar. The Spanish Government returns evasive answers, and the English Cabinet are fairly at a loss how to deal with the question. The French officials deny that which is notorious, viz.: that they are supplying *materiel* to the Spanish armament. Heavy firing has been heard near Ceuta, and I cannot help hoping that some one will get a thrashing. Suffice it to say, that some one is not the Moor. Spain has shown herself ungrateful, as she is bigoted, and in the matter of Mediterranean aggression I hold her "word to be as good as her bond." The rumored alliance of Russia with Prussia to sustain Italian freedom from armed intervention, I consider a delusion and a snare. Russia will be glad of anything which sets Europe by the ears, according to the testamentary policy of Peter the Great. But she is far more friendly in reality with France than with this country.

My advice, through the medium of the Press to the Ministers of England was, shortly after the battle of Solferino was fought, "Act as if war were really declared in the matter of preparation." We ought to consider peace as a bill not come to maturity, and be ready for payment when war shall become due. To be sure, in this case, the bill is not openly dated. It is not "at three months," or six months," or "one year." It is a bond to Fate, and the will or necessities, or both combined, of a usurper, payable at sight. With this view, it is not a pleasant thing to be told in allusion to French preparations at Guadaloupe, Martinique, her Newfoundland fishery islands, New-Caledonia, and elsewhere that France could sweep the commerce of England from the seas in six weeks. Yet such is the deliberate *dictum* of Mr. Justice Haliburton, a man possessed of considerable sagacity, as well as knowledge of the subject with which he is dealing.

I told you about Mr. Chisholm Anstey, late Attorney-General at Hong-Kong, and the monstrous treatment he has received at the hands of the Colonial and Home Government. I hope to tell you more on this head some day; for a fearful scandal is involved, and the circumstances ought to be known. I see in one journal alone, in the last Chinese intelligence, that Mr. Tarrant, Editor of the *Friend of China*, has been imprisoned for a year, under circumstances of, I trust, not fatal severity and brutality, for publishing a Colonial libel! That libel is the resuscitation of a well-known story, commented upon freely in the columns of that and other papers years ago, and, I believe, repeated until, all the witnesses being dead or absent from China, the notorious object of the libel suddenly engaged the chief and most influential portion of the Bar at Hong Kong, and came down upon the editor with an indictment. From circumstances which I know, it is better that I should not characterize the whole affair in this letter as I could wish in the cause of justice to do; but I trust that the British Press will rally round a brother thus caught and incarcerated in a loathsome dungeon, in that island hot-bed of corruption and crime, and force the Government to do their duty in the matter. Truly, as Jerusalem stoned her prophets, England kills her honest men.

The *Great Eastern* is, of course, still moored at Southampton. As a show, she has not yet been at all successful there. The sooner she gets into the hands of a man of business, or that the Government takes her, the better for the honor and credit of England. It is announced that she is not to return to Holyhead. I should think not. What took her thither? Let Director Jackson, *cum* Campbell, answer. It literally would have served the shareholders right had the ship been wrecked there, for their stupid acquiescence in whatever was done with their property, against due warning.

The *Royal Charter* has thoroughly awakened the public to the faults of Liverpool as a harbor and the dangers of Channel navigations. Since I wrote last there has been much said and written on this topic.

Ireland and Irish interests are deservedly in the ascendant. Milford Haven, too, is favorably spoken of. The two leading transatlantic harbors will undoubtedly be Galway and Milford Haven. Is it not wonderful that these things have been so long neglected? The energy of a single individual has unquestionably started both undertakings.

The *Great Eastern* may on the whole be deemed a failure, so far as the purposes are concerned for which she was built; but undoubtedly much will be learned from her construction. I fancy the fastest steamers are yet being built in the Tyne and at Hull, by Messrs. Palmer and Messrs. Samuelson, for the Atlantic mail service.

PARISIAN MODES AND MATTERS.

Paris in the Season—Fetes at Compeigne—Fashions—Long Gaiters—Amazonian Uniforms—Small Talk.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1859.

The life of the country chateau is about terminated for the season, and that of the city drawing-room about to commence. Fashionable people begin to show themselves in the streets without blushing. The courts of justice, the schools and colleges, even diplomacy, follow the fashionable world into the country at the end of July, and do not appear again till the end of October. Criminals, or supposed criminals, so unfortunate as to fall athwart the law just before the commencement of vacation, are obliged to lie over three months, till the judges and lawyers have finished their season at the watering-places, and their vintage. Students go home and aid in the gathering of the harvest which is to pay their next year's tuition. Diplomats nurse their gouts at mineral springs, and between the paroxysms write testy memorandums and verbose protocols. Fashionable people, glad to escape for a time from stifling gas, whalebones and patent-leathers, fall exhausted into a life more or less Arcadian, in order to recruit for the repetition of the next season's sufferings. Notwithstanding the unsettled state of political affairs, the season promises to be a gay one; the English, in spite of the irritation which now exists between the two countries, promise to be more numerous than ever. The old maxim that an Englishman "eats and grumbles," finds a happy application here. He does not fail to enjoy the season at Paris, and passes the reproaches over to his Ministry. The Americans are not very numerous at the present moment.

If what we hear from Compiègne be true, the Imperial revels are but stiff, almost lugubrious affairs. The fact is, the days of frank gayety are over for the class of people who live in palaces. There is no room for the expansion of the heart where the whole mind is concentrated on the preservation of the chair one sits upon. And when the great central luminary shines dimly, the lesser lights must needs pale. Moreover, the court intrigues of to-day are no longer those of the days of Madame de Maintenon or Madame du Barry; those were days of love and gallantry, of romance and chivalry; to-day all that is immerged into the chilling clink of dollars and the imperial race after Three per Cents. We are far removed from the time when the King assumed the debts of his frolicking nobles; '89 and the Terror have intervened, and the abyss is too deep ever to be filled up. Whether at the Tuileries or at Compiègne, at St. Cloud or at Bairritz, the court now swings to a metalic thread which terminates at the Bourse; the heart of France, whether for courtiers around the throne or merchants in their counting-rooms, is this same Bourse; the wires which radiate from it are the nerves of life and motion. Intrigues and *liaisons* of a tender nature are now too facile in the great city for men of steam and stocks to go playing knight-errant around a court, and wasting Bourse hours on sighs and bouquets. So the court *fêtes* and court hospitalities are reduced to an affair of grim formality; gentlemen and ladies are invited out in sets to stay a week; each set has the same routine of stiff etiquette to go through—an etiquette as far removed from fun as a funeral is from a frolic; each one has to dress a certain number of times daily, eat a certain number of solemn dinners at the palace, attend a certain number of evening *soirées*, and are treated each to one grand hunt in the forest, on which occasion a melancholy deer is led out solemnly in front of the party by a groom, who lets him go with a kick and a kindly hint to take care of himself. The whole set return to town together on a train furnished by His Majesty, and this seems to be the only piece of fun in the trip. The reason of this will readily suggest itself.

It cannot be said, however, that an attempt is not made to instil a little life into the party, for in each set, numbering about fifty pesons, they usually invite three or four artists and men of letters, renowned for their conversational qualities. But whether these refuse to fill the functions of Court fool, or feel too much out of their element when out of their slippers and morning gown, they have at best but a sorry time of it. M. Merimee, of the Academy, is the only gentleman who succeeds in the *soirées intimes* of the palace in the way of tale-telling: but unfortunately this gentleman's talent runs in the current of that of Edgar A. Poe; his tales are of the sombre, horrifilating sort; he treats of ghosts and the dead, and manages, by the time the clock sounds midnight, to put his listeners into that disagreeable state of nervousness in which the desire to retire double is irresistible. M. Octave Feuillet and Edmond About are among the invited of this year. At the present moment the second set are at Compiègne, and in this list we find the names of the Prince and Princess Metternich, Lord and Lady Strafford, the Duke of Magenta, and Gen. Forey. The only peculiarity in this list worth mentioning is, that the Austrian Ambassador is invited alone of the Diplomatic corps, so that there shall be no one at the Court during his stay to take precedence of him. Among the Ambassadors there are those of Rome, England, Spain, Russia, Turkey and Persia, who, by seignority of appointment, would stand before Austria; but these are invited in other sets, so as to enable His Majesty to show special favor to Austria. A certain portion of the guests stay through the whole season, as for instance the Count and Countess Walewski, the Duke and Duchess d'Albe, and the various members of the family Murat.

The court *fêtes* at Compiègne have naturally brought up again the perplexing question of crinoline. For three long years have we been told that feminine rotundity had attained its extreme limit, and that any change must be in the way of collapse; and for three long years have we been entrapped into this illusion so far as to impose it repeatedly on your readers. When, therefore, one of the imperial chroniclers announced a few days ago, from Compiègne, that Her Majesty, the Empress had, or was going to, discard crinoline, and in its place adopted woolen stuffs for dresses, cut short enough to show the ankles, I confess that I determined not to give the incredible piece of intelligence; but here it is, after all—the power of crinoline is strong even in *articulo mortis*.

Another mode, however, adopted by the ladies at Compiègne, and for anything the writer knows, in this City also, is that of long gaiters. For some time we have remarked these elegant inventions exposed in the shop-windows, without exactly comprehending the honor and the delight that awaited them. They are made of black, straw-colored or check cloth, are lined interiorly with silk, are provokingly graceful and symmetrical in form, and are intended to embrace hermetically from the ankle to the knee, the aristocratic limbs of the amazons and huntresses of Compiègne. The mode will certainly take, and for a reason which is well explained by a word that occurs in a piece now the vogue at the Palais Royal Theatre. Ravel is made to say to his intended bride, a tall, gaunt, fearfully meagre personage, whom he is forced to marry, that he will take her to America to live. "Oh, America!" exclaims the spectre; "pronounce again that dear word!" "Ah! And why, I beg of you?" says Ravel in astonishment, "such enthusiasm for America?" "Oh, *mon cher*, it is the country of [illegible]ton!"

But this habit of wearing gaiters by the ladies, we are permitted to believe, only proceeds from the growing habit on their part of imitating the apparel of their brothers and cousins; for during the last two hunting seasons, the tendency among the gentlemen was decidedly toward the rehabilitation of large gaiters—an article of wearing apparel which for half a century has belonged exclusively to the grooms and lacqueys of the hunters themselves.

But this tendency to the imitation of male attire does not stop at the hunting gaiters. We see this Winter the feminine overcoat more exactly imitated on the masculine model than ever before; they wear masculine vests, masculine bosoms, with the collar, decorations and buttons complete; they wear dog-skin gloves, Scotch boots, and hats almost masculine; they carry and use a *bouche l'œil*, drive fast horses and frequent the fencing and pistol galleries, and finally go to the Women's Club. The medal, however, has its reverse; but since this reverse shows the masculine gender in too pitiable a light, we will draw a crinoline over the subject, and pass to something more agreeable.

All that precedes in regard to female attire is only a restoration of the modes already many times adopted and discarded. There are epochs in which women have paroxysms of hysteria, hoops, atheism and powdered wigs, and all of which are cured by philosophy. Then there are other epochs in which health, religion, collapsed dresses and hydropathy, are marvelously well supported. Generally when a mode is changed and an old one substituted, it changes its name, but that is all. But now we hear of a new mode which has just invaded certain fashionable saloons, and which is absolutely new. This is the military uniform for women. The campaign in Italy, the entry of the victorious army into Paris, and the reputation of the class of *vivandieres*, gave birth to the new idea. The costume of the *vivandieres* was found so beautiful, that some ladies determined to adopt it, not in its entirety, for that would approach too nearly Bloomerism, but to combine it with their present toilet. Thus, while they preserved their ample robes, their skirts of fifteen yards circumference, mounted on a cage, they would discard the present corsage for the corsage, or vest, as it is called, of the *vivandière*. This is of cloth, with embroidered lapels, three rows of golden buttons, aiguillettes of pearls, and epaulettes in diamonds, sapphires and emeralds.

This mode has been introduced by the Russian ladies, who are generally, in the matter of fashion, more Parisian than the Parisians themselves—they are ultra-Parisian. The new mode is also visible in the shop-windows of the town. A few days ago two Russian ladies wore these military vests at a diplomatic dinner at Prince Metternich's. The Countess C. wore a huzzar's dolman in red satin, ornamented with brandebourgs in gold, and with three rows of diamond buttons. The waist was light blue moire antique, with flounces in black lace. The Princess O. wore the uniform of a dragoon—a green vest, with white lapels, golden buttons, aiguillettes in gold, and epaulettes of topaz. Others are trimmed after the fashion of the Zouaves. The mode is destined to popularity.

The Russian colony in Paris, more numerous than ever, is in a gentle state of agitation, on account of the presence here of the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, eldest sister of the present Czar. This lady is the widow of the son of Eugene Beauharnais, and is thus connected by marriage to Louis Napoleon. She is, however, again married morganatically. She stops with her family at the Hotel du Louvre; the grand apartments on the first floor facing the Place du Palais Royal having been specially disposed for her use. The Emperor came to town two days ago to call on her, and some one has hinted that his Majesty would be glad to place the Grand Duchess' eldest son, the Duke of Leuchtenburg, on an Italian throne. The Grand Duchess goes to Compiègne in the fourth series of invited guests.

MALAKOFF.

A Characteristic Letter from Mr. Thackeray.

—Mr. Thackeray has issued the following editorial announcement of the new *Cornhill Magazine*:

The *Cornhill Magazine*, Smith, Elder & Co.,
No. 65 Cornhill, Nov. 1, 1859.

Our storehouse being in Cornhill, we date and name our magazine from its place of publication. We might have assumed a title much more startling; for example, "The Thames on Fire" was a name suggested, and, placarded in red letters about the city and country, it would no doubt have excited some curiosity, but, on going to London Bridge, the expectant rustic would have found the stream rolling on its accustomed course, and would have turned away angry at being hoaxed. Sensible people are not to be misled by fine prospectuses and sounding names. The present writer has been for five-and-twenty years before the world, which has taken his measure pretty accurately. We are too long acquainted to try and deceive one another, and, were I to propose any such astounding feat as that above announced, I know quite well how the schemer would be received, and the scheme would end.

You, then, who ask what the *Cornhill Magazine* is to be, and what sort of articles you shall supply for it; if you were told that the editor, known hitherto only by his published writings, was in reality a great reformer, philosopher, and wiseacre, about to expound prodigious doctrines and truths until now unrevealed, to guide and direct the peoples, to pull down the existing order of things, to edify new social or political structures, and, in a word, to set the Thames on fire; if you heard such designs ascribed to him—*risum teneatis?* You know I have no such pretensions; but, as an author who has written long, and had the good fortune to find a very great number of readers, I think I am not mistaken in supposing that they give me credit for experience, observation, and for having lived with educated people in many countries, and seen the world in no small variety; and having heard me soliloquise with so much kindness and favor, and say my own say about life, and men and women, they will not be unwilling to try me as conductor of a concert in which I trust many skillful performers will take part.

We hope for a large number of readers, and must seek, in the first place, to amuse and interest them. Fortunately for some folks, novels are as daily bread to others; and fiction, of course, must form a part, but only a part, of our entertainment. We want on the other hand, as much reality as possible—discussion, and narrative of events interesting to the public, personal adventure and observation, familiar reports of scientific discovery, description of social institutions—*quicquid agunt homines*—a Great Eastern, a battle in China, a race-course, a popular preacher—there is hardly any subject we *don't* want to hear about, from lettered and instructed men who are competent to speak on it.

I read the other day, in the *Illustrated London News*, (in my own room at home,) that I was at that moment at Bordeaux, purchasing first-class claret for first-class contributors, and second-class for those of inferior *cru*. Let me continue this hospitable simile, and say that at our contributors' table I do not ask or desire to shine especially myself, but to take my part occasionally, and to invite pleasant and instructed ladies and gentlemen to contribute their share to the conversation. It may be a fox hunter who has the turn to speak, or a geologist, engineer, manufacturer, member of the House of Commons, lawyer, chemist—what you please. If we can only get people to tell what they know, pretty briefly and good-humoredly, and not in a manner obtrusively didactic, what a pleasant ordinary we may have, and how gladly folks will come to it! If our friends have good manners, a good education, and write in good English, the company, I am sure, will be all the better pleased; and the guests, whatever their rank, age, sex be, will be glad to be addressed by well-educated gentlemen and women. A professor ever so learned, a curate in his country retirement, an artisan after work hours, a schoolmaster or mistress when the children are gone home, or the young ones themselves when their lessons are over, may like to hear what the world is talking about, or be brought into friendly communication with persons whom the world knows. There are points on which agreement is impossible, and on these we need not touch. At our social table we shall suppose the ladies and children always present. We shall not set rival politicians by the ears. We shall listen to every guest who has an apt word to say; and, I hope, induce clergymen of various denominations to say grace in their turn. The kindly fruits of the earth, which grow for all, may we not enjoy them with friendly hearts? The field is immensely wide; the harvest perennial, and rising everywhere; we can promise competent fellow-laborers a welcome and a good wage, and hope a fair custom from the public for our stores at the *Cornhill Magazine*.

W. M. THACKERAY.

The American Operations at Sebastopol.—Mr. Samuel F. Holbrook, of this city, in a letter to his pastor, dated Sebastopol, Crimea, Oct. 23, says: "We are quite busy in raising the big ships, and I assure you it is hard work. We have raised eleven ships-of-the-line, and twenty-four smaller ships, such as frigates, corvettes, gun-brigs, and steamers." He gives a sad account of the immorality of the people now inhabiting Sebastopol, and expresses an [illegible] longing to enjoy once more our New-England Sabbaths. Another year will probably be required to accomplish the undertaking of the Company.—[illegible] *Traveller*.

GOV. SEWARD IN THE EAST.

Journey of Gov. Seward from Egypt to Palestine.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We have been permitted to copy the following extracts from two letters lately received from Gov. SEWARD:

ON BOARD THE MAH BROOKA,
MEDITERRANEAN SEA, Friday, Sept. 17, 1858.

As no steamboat would serve me for a fortnight, and I would not so near relinquish a sight of the Holy Land, I took passage yesterday, together with an English officer and my courier, on board this vessel—a fruit-boat belonging to Jaffa, the ancient Joppa. It is a cruise like my voyage to Labrador, but attended with much greater privations and inconveniences. The ship is a schooner of about 20 tons, her name *The Blest*, is her only good trait. There is the captain and seven seamen, all Roman Catholic Christian Arabs, speaking the Arabic language only. Although we chartered the vessel exclusively, we were persuaded to let half a dozen of the Jaffa people go home on her deck. The captain, crew, and all, are very civil and kind to us. There are no berths, no beds, no tables, no provisions, no dishes. We hastily extemporized our arrangements. A dozen chickens, a Bologna sausage, six dozen eggs, with rice, and bread and tea, constitute our stores. Four pieces of matting, laid two under us, one over us, and one wrapped round the corner, serve for our beds. The cabin is filled with dry sand for ballast, and ants, cockroaches and all kind of vermin inhabit it, we therefore sleep as well as sit on deck. The courier is our cook, a half-barrel is our table, but we do not approach it too near lest it may expose us to vermin. For lack of chairs we sit down on the deck and screen ourselves from the sun as well as we can by the shade of the sails. I am using my hat on my knee for a writing desk. Scanty as our comforts are, we are luxuriously appointed and served compared with the other persons on board. They lie and sleep in sun or shade, and eat I know not how or what. They prove themselves to be not Mussulmen, but Christians, by having a cross on their rosaries, but in all else they are as veritable Arabs as the followers of Islam could require. At least so they seem. The days are hot, the nights delicious. The waters blue and blood-warm. The moon and stars magnificent, and just now a fine breeze. The length of our voyage is about 300 miles; we are a day out, and as yet only fifty miles advanced towards our destination. Winds and waves forbid my writing more now.

SATURDAY 18th, STILL ON BOARD THE MAH BROOKA.

Ulysses in the *Odyssey* laments that as he had made no vows and "had no victims slain," Fate long withheld a favoring gale. But we, though equally impious, have had fair winds. On the first day we made our exit from the harbor of Alexandria, which is rendered very dangerous by rocks and breakers. We passed the isle of Pharos, and for many miles more the coast is marked with the ruins of the forts and other defences built by the French in BONAPARTE's memorable campaign of 1804. We passed through the Bay of Aboukir, the scene of the memorable battle of that name. Yesterday morning we lost sight of Alexandria and its light-houses, and in the evening we passed Rosetta, an important seaport in the Delta. This morning, the third day of our voyage, we looked out upon a coast indented with sand hills and thronged with many ships. Soon Damietta, which is at the eastern mouth of the Nile, appeared in view. The coast is low and sandy, the mouth of the river unseen, but the crowd of shipping indicating a great seaport. We are creeping from that port towards Jaffa, having probably taken leave of Africa forever. The English and French have contested for supremacy often on its coasts, as Greeks and Persians, Romans and Carthagenians did—but I am sure that Africa will never fall under, or permit European sway. Neither its sandy coast, nor its peculiar, half savage people will ever admit of European habitations under the sway of Europeans.

We still live on good terms with our Syrian seamen. They are polite and attentive to us. But we live in distinct groups. A Syrian Christian old woman is the only female. She lives under the lee of the small boat on the deck, wrapped in a blanket. She moves a distance of six feet to get the necessary change of shade. Two Turks, Mahometans, sleep at the farther end of the boat, in their costly embroidered blue dresses, continually sea-sick. The Syrian fruit merchant, with his nice little grandson, lives in the small boat, night and day, and they have opened it to me. At the present hour it is very attractive by being the only place in which I can enjoy the breeze and be protected by the sails from the eastern sun. The seamen sing continually Arabic songs. The old woman is mother to one of the seamen. She quarrels with her son and scolds the whole crew in her occasional waking hours during the day, and at night gathers all the watch around her and discourses most merrily, to the annoyance of us honest sleepers. Off Damietta the sea is dirty and muddy from the flood of the Nile. But since we have passed that point the sea is blue as the violet. The nights are balmy and the skies are bright. I wonder not that the dwellers on the Mediterranean shore have always been poetic and devotional. Farewell, Egypt! long sought for, seen at last. Farewell, Africa! the only region of the world which Providence seems to have fortified against civilization.

ON BOARD THE MAH BROOKA, Sunday 19th.

Light breezes, but fair all night; stars multiplied, large and more brilliant than I ever saw. The "milky way," an irregular white fleece stretching quite across the heavens The habitual temper of the East is patience, and indifference to natural developments. This is the third day of our voyage, the beginning of the fourth. "Joppa to-morrow?" inquired I, of the Captain, an Arabic Christian. "Il sha Allah," he said, "If God pleases." We see no land. These primitive sailors carry no compass, take no observation, keep no reckoning, but steer by land-marks when the coast is visible, and by sun, moon and stars when out at sea. We have seen no land since we passed Damietta, but we know by the rate at which we have sailed that we are still off the African coast. If we are fortunate, the first land that we shall look upon will be in Syria, Palestine, the high hills that overlook Gaza, and stretch behind Askalon.

The sea is a strange reconciler of conflicts. I always thought that the understanding so early established between St. Paul and his profane companions, the crew and passengers of the vessel that was conveying him a prisoner to Rome, was the fruit of the experience of common fears and dangers. The old man and boy, whom I took for Greek Christians, turn out to be Jews from Algiers, going home to the land of their forefathers, to await its promised restoration under a Messiah yet to come. As the evening draws on, we are no longer obliged to seek hiding-places from the sun; all the passengers and crew gather near the after deck, and then they hold what seems to us a pleasant conversation, forgetting all their hatreds. Jews, Mussulmen, Greek and Catholic Christians, all exhibit a degree of reverence for sacred names and things unknown in our part of the world, and all seem animated by a spirit of genial kindness.

We reciprocate courtesies with all. A dreamy life is this of floating under canvas in Eastern climes. I am becoming quite an Arab. I eat without a fork, with considerable success, and I sleep soundly, shielded in my mat on the deck, with the bright moon and stars watching over me.

Neverthelsss, *Mah Brooka*, "Ship of the Blest!" I pray thee hasten to Joppa, the seat of Japhet, the son of Noah, for I am weary of the land of Ham.

JERUSALEM, Sept. 25, 1859.

I have mentioned already one monastery or more in the Holy Land. The early European Christians conceived that there was great merit in visiting, by way of pilgrimage, the scenes of the sufferings of the Saviour, but they found the whole country in the hands of ferocious and savage enemies to the religion of the Cross. Travel could not be safely performed here, nor could entertainment be found. European strangers and religious men founded monasteries everywhere—often strongly fortified—as places of safety for the pilgrims and of hospitality, and these yet remain. They are Catholic, Greek, Protestant Greek, Armenian and Abyssinian; and, inasmuch as the dangers of travel still remain in large districts, and there are few taverns for the accommodation of Europeans, they are the resort of the traveler of the present day. You are received and lodged, generally supplying your own provisions. They furnish you security and a place to eat and to sleep. If you have any peculiar claim to respect or consideration, they furnish you everything else gratuitously in all cases; but all right-minded persons, on leaving them, present a gift to the establishment equal to the cost of the accommodations. These exceedingly useful institutions are located, with pious reverence, on the sites of the most memorable events in the life of the Saviour and his Apostles, and, having been so early located, they are interesting monuments.

But Palestine in its social condition presents other and more reliable monuments of the same character. You see a party of Syrians or Arabs at rest in their camp, or on their march, and you have exactly before you the rest or the progress of a party of persons in the same country two thousand years ago. Patriarchs, women, children, maidens, amid swarms of camels, asses and goats. Loathsome lepers meet you as you enter or depart from the gates of the city, begging bread, but there is no divine person here now to heal them. The blind, the lame, the epileptic, are always in your way, soliciting relief. Medical aid, or medicine that will afford relief is expected by the sick at the hands of any person of condition who passes by. You see two intimate friends meet or depart. They cover each other with kisses. You see a party at dinner or at supper. There is one dish, which always is liquid. Each eats by dipping a sop into the common dish. So you see how rational and probable are the histories of the betrayal of our Lord by Judas.

But I must on with my Journal:

We left the good monks of Kamlah at five o'clock on Thursday morning, and, through inconceivably crooked and narrow pathways, emerged upon the plain of Sharon. An hour or two sufficed to bring us into the mountains of Judea, which separate that plain from the valley of Jordan and the Dead Sea. The ascent is steep, the mountains are a mass or system irregular and almost unrelieved by vallies. In fact, all of Palestine, including the site of Jerusalem and the scenes of Scripture history, consists of these mountains, except the beautiful plain of Sharon, which lies between them and the Mediterranean Sea. Ten weary hours we toiled in making our way up these mountains to find the Holy City. Reaching the summit of one, we descended it only to ascend another still higher, and the roads often sharp, steep, stone stairways, which only a trained animal can ascend or descend safely. Nor have you ever seen any such mountain scenes. Gardens, fields, trees, plants and shrubs disappear, chalky rocks lie heaped on heaps, no house or habitation of man or beast, no verdure, except here and there a tuft of brown dead bushes or grass, withered for want of water or spade—no sign of life, except here and there a shepherd, armed, with his reed, and his dog, and his flock of sheep and goats, which extract some juices from the roots of this dwindled and stunted vegetation. Then once in a long way we find a ravine where water is detained during the dry season, and here are small fields and gardens, but the general and almost exclusive aspect of the scene is one of desert and desolation.

We found a ruined village on a high eminence, bearing the name of *Latroun*. The legends of the Christians say that it took its name from the fact that it was the home of the malefactor who suffered death with the Saviour, and was pardoned by him on the cross. Further on I descended into the valley of Jeremiah, which is held to have been the birth-place of the Prophet who most touchingly struck the chords of the hearts of his earnest and devotional countrymen. Descending the next mountain I found caves and seemingly tombs in a hamlet which contains perhaps half a dozen families, but the ruins of many habitations. This is the village of Kamatha, the birth-place of Samuel, and the place where he received the sublime call to it of God, and I almost fancied that I stood over the cave of the witch of Endor, when she called up the dead at the entreaty of Saul. I walked through the brook, now all dried up, where David took the five pebbles to supply the sling with which he conquered the Giant of the Philistines. I did not refuse to believe when they told me I was now in the valley where Abraham dwelt with his family and flocks, and now on the summit of the mountain where the Sun was stopped in its course at the command of Joshua to prolong the battle which was to result in the victory of the people of Israel.

It was a weary journey through a sad and mournful land, relieved by an occasional rest under the shade of a rock or of a solitary olive tree, for Jerusalem seemed to be a myth—ever promised but unattainable—when we reached at last, at 4 o'clock, the summit of a hill higher than all that we had passed, and right before me on the rocky plain, at a distance of a mile, stood the Holy City. It was not the ancient Jerusalem, not a vast metropolis, not even a mediæval city like Rome, but a modern-built town of small circuit, inclosed with a graceful military wall, and surmounted with a citadel, towers, steeples, and monuments beautiful to look upon, but disappointing all the conceits I had formed in regard to its aspects. Filled with veneration for it by its wonderful history, and expecting to find its sacred monuments everywhere speaking their own great explanations, I could not consent to enter it rashly and rudely. I dismounted and sat down upon a rock surrounded by tombs and contemplated the scenes I was about to enter, under the favor of the declining sun. We dismissed our equipage and walked slowly on, passing by half the city to find a gate in the wall. The road, like all I had traveled, was only a camel's path over loose stones and fixed rocks, up and down, but at length we found the hole in the wall, Turkish sentinels on guard, and a narrow, low, vulgar, rough street, through the middle of which, along the gutter, we made our way, jostling now against horses, asses, camels, Turks, Arabs, Jews and Christians, all differing from each other in costume and address, but all equally *outre* and *bizarre*, while the voices, cries, disputes and contentions of a crowded population added to the confusion of the scene. This was "Christian-street," but a street that no Christian of any civilized state would own. A fairer town without than Jerusalem I never saw, a barer town within I hope never to see.

JERUSALEM, Sept. 26, 1859.

On Saturday morning (24th) we had coffee and eggs at our hotel at 4 o'clock, and, after vigorous activity had been exercised, we mounted for an excursion into the eastern part of Palestine. A Cavass is an officer of the Turkish army, armed, and bearing a silver stick, assigned to any Consul or other favored person by the Government, for his protection, and to assure his safety on the highways. Behold our military array as we passed through the Damascus gate of Jerusalem at sunrise. Two Cavasses commanding the faithful, with their asses, horses and loaded camels, to turn to the right or left, or to halt until we passed, which they obeyed, while they wondered who they were that were thus honored by the Sultan; a muleteer with his mules loaded with the provisions for the journey—a boy with a donkey equally loaded, and bearing our double-barreled rifle—my courier, my companions and myself; and then in the rear six marines of the United States Navy, armed with short swords and revolvers. The Turkish gate of Jerusalem opened promptly for the procession. The Turkish guard were already under drill on the plain, and a bugle-blast that went forth from the height of Mount Zion was responded to in exquisite echo by another Turkish bugle amid the tombs of the ancient Kings of Jerusalem. Nearly four thousand years old is Jerusalem. She has seen many days of triumph and of glory, and has endured many long seasons of humiliation and disgrace. But none that were more cheerless than her present degradation, it seems to me—trodden to the earth by the fierce Arab of the desert, while the outside world respects only her past, and is indifferent to the future.

We made our way around the southeastern corner of the walls, and then turned to the westward and descended Mount Moriah by a winding camel-road, having the Mosque of Omar, which stands on the site of the ancient Temple, and the Beautiful Gate, directly at our side. We descended into the Valley of Jehosophat, and crossed the brook Kedron. We could see before us its winding course underneath the tombs of hundreds of generations, until it reaches the Pool of Siloam, now not only without healing waters, but almost without water at all. We rose on the southern side of Kedron, and stood upon the declivity looking over the wall into the Garden of Gethsemane, with its few relics of olive trees, and, after a pause for the contemplation of the scene, I resumed my way, and ascended the Mount of Olives.

The side of the Mount of Olives is an easy grade, and it towers so high as to overlook the Mount Moriah and most of the city. Olive trees grace the declivity, and "the site of the Transfiguration" is now covered with a monastery. The features of the country around the Holy City are bold and distinct. I wondered, as I looked down into the vale of Gehenna or Tophet, that I had not recognized these scenes without a guide. The hillsides are covered with tombs of every age and every nation, from those closed yesterday until you get back to the period of early antiquity. Indeed, those who live at Jerusalem speak as if antiquity was only of yesterday. Centuries of history are brought into near review by the habit of studying antiquities with the aid of tradition. I was roused from meditations on the perverseness of man, which always rejects instructions the most benevolent, and persecutes most bitterly those who come to avert its evils, by finding that I had quite lost sight of the Holy City, and was pursuing my way along a rough road towards Bethany, the village of Mary and Martha and Lazarus. An hour and a half brought us to that interesting place, which is situated on the eastern declivity of Mount Olivet, looking down into a dark, deep ravine. I had already seen in the distance the Dead Sea, which was twenty-seven miles distant—now the intervening mountains closed the prospect suddenly. Bethany is a ruin. Some twenty dilapidated houses are occupied by Bedouin Arabs. Nothing of culture or comfort was seen—only a tomb and a burying-ground around it showed any accord with the existing habits of society. Here the Sheik, or chief of the tribe of Bedouins who possess the land below Jerusalem and the Dead Sea, joined us on horseback, with five of his mounted and armed men, and with this force we proceeded down one mountain, up another, by the most intolerable road ever mortal traveled, all day long—seeing no fields, no houses, no man, no trees, nothing but barren rocks with dried tufts of grass and shrubs, until, at a depth of 2 500 feet below the level of Jerusalem, I stood on the beach of the Dead Sea, near to where it receives the waters of Jordan. On its eastern side the mountain rises as abruptly as on its western shore. The western shore was Judea, the eastern the land of Moab. The western shore the land of Canaan, the eastern the land always of savage enemies.

The sun was shining brightly upon the mysterious lake, but a wholesome and genial breeze came off from its surface, and it looked for all the world like Cayuga or Seneca Lake. But its waters were acrid and bitter to the taste, and painful to the touch. Two absolutely-naked Arabs were carrying skins of the Dead Sea water to some cabins of theirs in the rocks, and they were the only human beings whom I saw during the whole day, from Bethany to the Dead Sea.

The sailors bathed in the lake and found its waters buoyant. The Land of Moab was as desolate as the land of Judea; its mountains even higher. We gathered our party together after an hour's rest, and rode across the dry, sandy, desolate white plain, two hours, until we found ourselves in front of long rows of trees and shrubbery refreshing to the sight, and heard the rushing of waters beneath them. Following the path along this pleasant shade, we came to a place where the banks were low, and we all rushed incontinently into the River Jordan. It was the only running stream we had seen in Judea, and it was the second place where we found water for our animals in our whole march. I thought it both natural and inevitable that the inhabitants of Syria should deem their only river a sacred one. We drank of its waters—we bathed in them—we felt that they were not only refreshing, but healing. But the Jordan, like Jerusalem, is a mourner. We could see the valley through which it flowed for many miles—flat intervale land, covered with white sands. We could see the steep mountains on either side for fifty miles in length, but there is not one plantation or habitation there. Tearing ourselves away reluctantly from the fellowship of the river, we hastened over the sands, seeing one living being on our way, and that a wild boar—ascending the mountain side on the west until we attained a plain at 10 o'clock at night, where we found some half a dozen cottages with fires outside the doors. Passing thence we arrived at the banks of a spring, from which flowed a small rivulet. On one side of this stream upon the dry sand, without protection of roof or tree or shrub, having dismounted our horses, we spread our blankets and laid down under a bright starry sky to sleep, in what once was, and what yet bears the name of Jericho.

Our Arab guides had determined to beg of us a sheep as a backshish; we resisted. We ate our simple supper, while they, improvident and avaricious hungered, said their prayers, and then railed at us in Arabic, because after paying them the tribute for permission to go through their country and compensation for their protection and defence which they had asked us, we would not give them as a *douceur* a sheep for their supper.

At 2 o'clock in the morning the Sheik called us up, we mounted and proceeded on our way backward toward Jerusalem by starlight, up and down all kinds of stair-cases. The sun rose and the day's heat began before we reached the Mount of Olives. At 11 we entered Jerusalem, after a ride of twenty-one hours out of twenty-eight in the saddle.

NEW SHIP-CANAL PROJECT IN CANADA.—The Canadian Public Works Department several years ago commenced the survey of the Ottawa River, with a view to ascertain whether a ship navigation between Lake Huron and Montreal, *viâ* the Ottawa, was practicable. This survey was suspended in 1857, and again revived in the year 1858. The Montreal *Gazette* states that the survey is about completed, and the Engineer's report and estimates will soon be made public. The following facts are said to be ascertained: Mr. SHANLEY satisfactorily established the fact that no insurmountable engineering obstacles existed to prevent the opening up of this navigation, and Mr. CLARKE's more minute labors have confirmed this, and have proved the obstacles to be rather less serious than even Mr. SHANLEY had believed. The opening up of a steam navigation is most unquestionably practicable, without so large an expenditure (as in the case of the Toronto and Georgiana Bay project) to render the scheme financially impracticable,

PERSONAL, LITERARY, &c.

The San Francisco *Herald* states that Mr. Elnathan L. Sanderson has commenced an action against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, claiming $30,000 damages. The alleged grounds of complaint are, that the plaintiff, in November, 1855, being a practicing attorney in this city, took passage for himself and wife on the steamship *Sonora* for New-York. On arriving at Aspinwall, a detention of fifteen days took place, in consequence of there being no vessel in readiness to convey the passengers from that port. Plaintiff was attacked by the fever peculiar to the Isthmus, from which he has never recovered, and from the effects of which his wife died in May, 1856. For the damage to his health, caused by detention at Aspinwall, plaintiff claims $30,000.

The Boston *Post* contains an account of a golden gathering which took place in the village of Easton on the 14th inst. The occasion was the 83d birthday of Moses C. Dunbar, and the 50th anniversary of his wedding. His two sons, Col. Peter and T. J. Dunbar, together with their wives, sons and daughters, and so on in the line of relationship to the great-great great grandsons and daughters, to the number of about sixty, surprised the aged couple by approaching their dwelling in squads of about ten each, from different directions and at different periods of time—each group loaded with the good things of this life.

The Boston papers notice a brilliant *levée* given on the evening of Nov. 29, at the residence of Hon. J. M. S. Williams, at Cambridge, in honor of Senator Wilson, prior to his departure for Washington. Cards of invitation had been issued for 2,300 persons. Besides the two Massachusetts Senators, the company comprised various members of the popular branch of Congress, from this and other States, State officials, delegations from the City Governments of Cambridge and Charlestown, and other persons of less note. The occasion was one of marked enjoyment to the numerous and influential assemblage.

The Count Joannes is figuring in New-Haven. The clergy of that city having invited him to give his lecture on "St. Paul," the "Count" responds in a characteristically bombastic letter. He delivers himself of the following choice bit: "It is with pleasure that I receive this compliment from the Collegiate City of New-Haven, where, prior to my departure to Europe, I was honored by the personal friendship of the patriot-artist, Col. John Trumbull; the poet, James Hillhouse; the architect, Ithael Town; Professor Olmstead, and others, 'Now sleeping! with the green turf for their mantle.'"

Lady Stamford, who, it seems, considers herself, and with every reason, too, a first-rate steeple chaser, finding few can surpass her daring, or defeat her in a long run, has, (says the *Court Circular*,) with the chivalric mettle of more primitive days, challenged another lady, renowned for her cross-country daring, and who presumes herself a mighty huntress before her liege lord, to an equestrian tournament across a rather difficult country for £500 a side. The challenge has been, we believe, accepted, and the trial between the fair opponents will come off shortly. The scene of this interesting wager is in the county of Limerick.

Rev. Dr. Cahill proposes to deliver a course of eight or ten lectures on Astronomical Science at the Academy of Music, during his stay in this City. The *Irish American* says the Doctor desires to live privately, using his leisure to recruit his health, after the fatigue of his voyage, to prepare for his tour, and to become more thoroughly acquainted with the domestic habits of the American people.

"Mlle. Boschetti, the first *danseuse* of the San Carlo Theatre," says a Naples letter, "has lately been the object of a feminine *vendetta*, originating in the jealousy of a rival. She was attacked in the street, when walking to the theatre, by several women in masks, who maltreated her. She was able to go on to the theatre, however, and shortly after appeared on the stage, amid thunders of applause, a rumor of the attack having become known in the house."

Henry R. Janes, Esq., the late Superintendent of Public Schools in San Francisco, has been presented by the ladies, who have experienced his kindness and courtesy in that capacity, in their position as teachers, with a gold watch, on which is inscribed: "Henry B. Janes, from the Female Teachers of the Public Schools of San Francisco, Oct. 7, 1859."

The widow of Balzac is married to Gigoux, the painter and expert of the Louvre. The condition of the marriage is singular enough. The lady is to retain the name of Balzac, even in signing legal documents, and to be called in her domestic circle by no other name than that of her first husband, from whose glory she will not depart.

The Camden Society is about publishing several new volumes; among others, a *Narrative of the Days of the Reformation*, consisting chiefly of papers from the MSS. of John Foxe, the martyrologist, edited by Mr. John Gough Nicholls; and a new *Life of John Foxe*, combined with the literary history of the *Book of Martyrs*, by the same gentleman.

Mr. James Augustus St. John is engaged on *A History of England*, which, from peculiar sources of information he has, will throw much new light over the era previous to the Conquest. The work will be in six or seven volumes, and published separately; the first of which may be expected in the Spring.

Lord Macaulay has two volumes more of his *History of England* nearly ready for the press, but it is believed that they will not be published this season. The great care which the noble author bestows on the work before it finally leaves his hands necessitates some delay.

The Agram *Gazette* states that Osman Pacha has just received, as a present from the Pope, his Holiness' portrait engraved on onyx and richly mounted. Services rendered by Osman when in office at Tripoli, with respect to the erection of a Roman Catholic convent, have procured him this favor.

A very influential meeting was lately held at the Mansion House, Dublin—the Lord Mayor of Dublin presiding—for the purpose of taking measures to convey to Capt. MCCLINTOCK the high esteem in which his chivalrous and daring services are held by his countrymen.

The seat of Jœgersprus, to which the King of Denmark has just gone from Copenhagen, is the property of the Countess Danner, his morganatic wife. His Majesty intends to pass there the early part of the Winter.

A letter from Paris says: "On Friday the Emperor went out shooting with Prince Metternich. His Majesty brought down 150 birds, &c. The Prince, no doubt to maintain the family reputation for diplomacy, modestly contented himself with 130."

Rev. Luther H. Van Doren is about to be transferred, by the Third Presbytery of New-York, from his late charge, the Spring-street church, to the Northwest Presbyterian church, in Fiftieth-street, in this City.

Mr. Charles Kingsley has nearly completed a new novel, which may be expected in the Spring. The subject is different from most of Mr. Kingsley's fictions, consequently more than usual interest is felt among critics for its appearance.

Bishop Lee, of Delaware, has been presented with an elegant prayer-book by the employees of Messrs. Harlan & Hollingmont, in Wilmington. The same persons took the same opportunity to bestow a valuable clock upon Calvary Chapel, in that City.

The copyright, plant, &c., of the *Morning News*, a daily paper established by Mr. C. Willmer, (late proprietor of the *Northern Times*,) was recently offered by public auction at Liverpool.

Mr. Robert Grant, one of the council of the Royal Astronomical Society, has been appointed Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.

Macmillan's Magazine has met with great success. We (*Critic*) hear that nearly 25,000 copies have been sold.

Mr. Carlyle is still busily engaged on his *Life of Frederick II., of Prussia*. Volumes three and four will be published about the beginning of the next season.

Messrs. Bell and Daldy have in the press "the complete works of Edmund Spenser," an entirely new edition, with life, notes and glossary, by John Payne Collier, the Shakespearian scholar.

Mrs. Catharine Crowe, whose strange books and eccentric career will be remembered by our readers, announces a new work entitled *Spiritualism and the Age we Live In*.

The *Press* has again become the organ of the Tory Party. The new editor is Mr. R. H. Patterson, the contributor of numerous political articles to *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *Quarterly Review*, &c.

The Presbyterian Congregations of Havre de Grace and the Grove Church, Maryland, have extended unanimous calls to the Rev. Septimus Tustin, D. D., of Washington, to become their pastor.

A splendid dinner was given in honor of Charles Sumner at the Revere House, in Boston, Nov. 28, which was attended by prominent gentlemen from all parts of the State.

Sir William and Lady Don have concluded a successful engagement at the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool.

Rev. E. H. Page, formerly of Charlestown, Mass. has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Greenwood Baptist church, Brooklyn.

Mr. Gladstone has been elected by the matriculated students to the important office of Rector of the University of Edinburgh.

It is proposed to arrange a chess-match between Mr. Hammond, of Boston, and Mr. Montgomery, of Philadelphia, both of whom are good players.

Judge Ruffin has resigned his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in consequence of ill health.

The Rev. Thomas Hill, President elect of Antioch College, is to deliver a course of lectures in Boston, on "The Mutual Relations of the Sciences."

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde go to Compiègne on the 16th, the Feast of St. Eugénie.

Mr. Cobden has returned to London from Paris.

THE BENNET CASE.—Judge HINMAN refuses to grant Mrs. BENNET leave to remove her children from the State, but orders Dr. BENNET to pay $12 per month towards their support.—*New-Haven Register, Nov. 29.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Portions of the sub-maxillary bone of a Mastodon were found some weeks ago in a limestone quarry in the neighborhood of Alton, Ill. Except these fragments, no other portions of the animal could be discovered. The portions found, however, possess extraordinary interest. They appear to be, not fossilized specimens of an antediluvian race, but the veritable jaw-bone and teeth of the animal, such as they were during life; the osseous structure and substance being preserved in a very remarkable degree. In each fragment are three molar teeth, the enamel of which still retains its whiteness and general characteristics. Some of the teeth are much worn.

Last Friday evening, in Yonkers, a man named Thomas Malloy, who had exhibited signs of mental derangement, went to a neighbor's house, and attacking its mistress, stabbed her several times in various parts of the body. Two other ladies, one in the house, the other in the street, were brutally assaulted; and the insane ruffian finally broke into the house of a clergyman, and offered violence to a servant girl, when he was arrested and taken to prison.

An attempt was made on the morning of the 29th ult. to burn the high school at Rochester, which, through the alacrity of the firemen, was a failure. This is the second incendiary effort to destroy this building within the current year. A few hours afterward flames were discovered issuing from Brooks' Block, the upper stories of which were seriously damaged. This fire is supposed also to have been the work of incendiaries.

On Thanksgiving Day a party of fugitive slaves, comprising a mother, her brother and three children, arrived at Greenfield, Mass., having escaped from a plantation near Richmond about two months since. The mother stated that her husband and oldest child were sold and sent to New-Orleans, and that her master was father of two of the children who accompanied her.

At Milwaukee, a lawyer named Ryan has obtained a verdict of $7,000 against the Third Mortgage Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, for professional services rendered in foreclosing the mortgage last Spring. Mr. Ryan was paid $1,000, but claimed $12,000. The bondholders refused to pay, and he sued them in the Circuit Court at Milwaukee, with the result stated. An appeal is to be taken.

The convict Beauregaw, says the Montreal *Herald*, views his approaching fate with calmness. His jailor has received numerous applications from individuals, desiring to act as his executioner, but as yet no decision as to whom the duty shall be assigned has been arrived at.

Frank S. Wright, who murdered his wife at Woodsville, N. H., a few days since, while crazy from the influence of rum, has been bound over for trial in April. He alleges that his brother had had illicit intercourse with his wife, which caused him to drink, and that her infidelity was the cause of the murder.

The exhibition of Page's Venus, in Boston, is daily attended by a large number of persons, and the picture has excited much attention among artists and amateurs.

Five car loads of bombshells came from the South and were sent to the Ames Manufacturing Company at Chicopee, Mass., on Tuesday, for repairs.

LAW REPORTS.

The Troubles of the Transit Company.

David Colden Murray, Receiver, &c., vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—This was a motion by the defendant in the action for an open commission to take testimony in California and Nicaragua, where he alleged he had important witnesses whose testimony was of the utmost importance to him in the trial of the action. The matter was brought on for argument a few days since, (at which time it was reported in the TIMES,) when an affidavit of the plaintiff was read by his counsel, charging the defendant with being indebted to the Company to the amount of $140,000, and alleging that the books of the Company were kept in the office of the defendant, and that the defendant was the President and chief agent of the Company in the control of its affairs. Thereupon the defendant applied, by his counsel, for a postponement of the hearing, to give him an opportunity to put in a counter affidavit. The case was accordingly postponed until now, when Commodore Vanderbilt made an affidavit denying that he owed the Company any sum whatever, denying that the books of the Company were kept in his office, or that he was the principal conductor of the affairs of the Company. The argument was then concluded, counsel in opposition to the motion contending that the Court had no jurisdiction to grant it, and that to grant it would be equivalent to changing the place of trial from this City to California.

Decision reserved.

Wm. M. Evarts for defendant and the motion.

Henry A. Cram and John Sherwood for the plaintiff and opposed.

Habeas Corpus for the Relief of Alleged Shoplifters.

Application of Wolfe, Levi and Helena Oswold.—This was a *habeas corpus* issue to the keeper of the City Prison by Justice JAMES, of the Supreme Court, and a *certiorari* to Police Justice James H. Welsh, directing the former to bring the bodies of the petitioners, and the latter the papers upon which they were committed, into Court for review. The petition avers that the parties were arrested on a charge of shoplifting, and that they were committed without due process of law, and that they are guilty of no offence, and that no competent proof of any offence was adduced before the acting Justice.

The writ and process are returnable to-day, (Friday.) Beebe, Dean & Donohue for petitioners.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*White vs. Comstock.*—Motion for attachment granted, with $10 costs.

Same vs. Same.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

MULLEN, J.—*Davis vs. Curry.*—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs.

Petition of the Reformed Dutch Church of Seventh-avenue.—Referred to Hon. William Mitchell, to ascertain and report the debts due from the Church, &c.

Bishop, Assignee, vs. Doyle.—From the examination I have had time to give this case, I cannot grant the motion; but as it requires more careful examination than I can now give it, I will order another argument.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Matthews vs. Fox.*—Case ordered to be referred to Murray Hoffman, Jr., to hear and determine. The order of reference with the Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Bull vs. Hardinge.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied.

Ireland vs. Van Wagner and Brush.—Motion for attachment denied, and order for examination of defendants discharged.

Malone vs. McKecknell.—Motion to discharge attachment granted.

Sorley vs. Bremer.—Order appointing Receiver, &c., settled.

Ireland vs. Van Wagner and Brush.—Attachment unless defendant Brush attends at Chambers and submits to an examination as ordered.

Williams vs. Cullen.—Order settled.

Calendar—FRIDAY, Dec. 2.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No more calendars for the term.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—No. 57, non-enumerated No. of September calendar. Enumerated calendar of Sept. Term—Nos. 7, 80, 22, 99, 101, 102 to 105, 107, 97, 91, 108 to 113, 69, 9, 18, 286, 287, 106, 34, 114, 115, 115½, 115¾, 116.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short causes—Nos. 5016, 2491, 5378, 5733, 5191, 6069, 5789, 6145, 5775, 5082, 5320, 6033, 5667, 6080, 5427, 5171, 4502, 4047, 6531. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday.

Other Courts not in session.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 17 bbls. Ashes; 22,734 bbls. Flour; 3,450 bushels Wheat; 10,860 bushels Corn; 4,762 bushels Rye; 11,100 bushels Barley; 36,265 bushels Oats; 4,128 pkgs. Provisions, and 246 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 120 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 25 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 950 bags Rio at 11¼c.@12¾c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 12¾c.; 2,800 bags St. Domingo at 11¼c., and 350 bags triage Laguayra on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—We have heard of sales to-day of 3.000 bales, including 1,400 bales *in transitu*. We now quote: Middling Upland, here, at 11c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

DYEWOODS—Continue quiet at former quotations. Stock in first hands to day, 3,838 tons, including 350 tons Barwood, 36 tons Camwood, 519 tons Fustic, 1,288 tons Logwood, 1,580 tons Limawood, and 65 tons Sapanwood.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been less sought after to-day, and prices of low and medium brands have declined 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl., the market closing heavily. We have heard of sales of 15,000 bbls., including inferior to very choice Superfine State at $5 15@$5 25, chiefly at $5 20; extra State at $5 35@$5 50, chiefly at $5 40; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 25@$5 35; extra Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 15; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ₩ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Wisconsin	5 40	@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 75	@ 7 50

Southern has been in less demand, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, yet steady; sales have been made of 230 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 35 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 70@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $4@$4 05 for new and old Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand for shipment and for milling, at about previous prices. The inquiry from speculators has been restricted. Sales have been reported of 46,500 bushels, including fair to very choice white Canada, the latter at $1 47, an extreme rate; good Canada Club, at $1 24; very choice white Michigan, a small lot, at $1 60; fair to prime Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 25; fair ordinary Chicago Spring, at $1 18; fair to very superior white Kentucky, in small lots, at $1 50@$1 (5, per bushel. Corn has been depressed. We have heard of sales of 21,000 bushels, at 75c.@82½c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 84c.@90c. for new white Southern; 79c. for new mixed Western; 91c. for old yellow Jersey; 91½c.@92c. for old yellow Southern, and 93c. for small lots of old yellow Northern, ₩ bushel. Rye is heavy and drooping, being now quoted at 88c.@90c. ₩ bushel; sales, 4,000 bushels. Barley has been more sought after, at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 27,500 bushels, including prime to choice Canada West at 86c.@88c.; fair to good Canada East at 74c.@78c., chiefly at 75c., and very ordinary to good State at 71c.@78c. ₩ bushel. Oats are plenty and depressed, including Canada at 45c.@46c.; Western at 45½c.@46c.; State at 45½c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@44c., and Southern at 40c.@42½c. ₩ bushel.

LUMBER—Has been in good demand at full prices. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "the greatest activity pervades the lumber district, but the attention of the trade is mainly devoted to the shipment of property previously sold. Shipments continue quite active to New-York and other places near it, but little is going either to the New-England States or the South. We notice a shipment for Australia of 200,000 feet of shelving. The sales have been to a fair extent considering the assortment in market. There are few, if any, tally boards or plank left in market, and of the low grades of dry plank there are none to be obtained. There is but little, if any, inch and a quarter pine to be obtained. Spruce and hemlock continue scarce, and scarcely any will be left over. The quantity of pine tally boards and planks left over will be light, and it is thought that the stock of clear lumber to be wintered over will not much exceed one-half the quantity left over last year. Common box boards, suitable for boxing are also scarce. Owing to the present high ruling of river freights—which are now nearly 1 ₩ cent. higher than prices paid during the Summer season—parties who have made recent purchases have resolved to let them remain here until the opening of Spring. This is done in expectation of higher prices ruling then, and also in anticipation of a scarcity of desirable Pines before supplies can be obtained either from the North or West. From present indications the trade would be benefitted by engaging their Spring supplies of such Lumber as can be obtained in market. We are confident that the advance in prices upon the opening of the Spring trade will more than cover interest and insurance. Some of the principal dealers here are entirely sold out, while others have so reduced their stocks that they will not winter over one-third their usual quantity. The little that will be kept over of desirable Lumber will be speedily taken upon the opening of the Spring trade, if it is not bought up during the Winter. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Nov. 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	210,724,900	33,248	27,832	146,205,380
1851	248,965,003	33,120	110,200	108,614,790
1852	304,439,001	29,982	302,999	106,126,884
1853	377,471,704	27,133	19,816	108,261,640
1854	302,129,751	21,949	23,029	127,953,823
1855	234,994,096	55,614	12,446	128,535,535
1856	211,931,473	34,220	14,933	104,534,992
1857	208,980,002	53,105	107,284	151,934,631
1858	257,270,611	33,641	116,833	131,372,030
1859	282,604,762	47,480	66,931	111,275,503

MOLASSES—Sales have been unimportant. Prices have not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, chiefly at $16 12½ for regularly inspected Mess; $16 25 for uninspected do., and $11 37@$11 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales, 4,000 bbls., in lots, including 1,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, before the 1st of January, at $16; and 500 bbls. Prime, same terms, at $11 50 ₩ bbl. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard has been in very moderate request, and sales have been confined to 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ bbl. Beef is rather less generally inquired for at former quotations. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$20 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 8c.@11c. ₩ lb. Stocks in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 32,610 bbls. Pork, with 62,037 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 34,332 bbls. Pork, with 12,804 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Nov. 1, 1859; and 30,301 bbls. Pork, and 46,492 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Dec. 1, 1858.

RICE—Sales have been made to-day of 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 37½, chiefly within the range, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to about 300 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand at former rates.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York, in November:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Md.	Total.
Stock, Nov. 1, '59, hhds	9,442	482	5	9,929
Received since	400	157	—	557
	9,842	639	5	10,486
Delivered since	1,256	77	5	1,338
Stock, Dec. 1, 1859	8,586	562	—	9,148
Stock, Dec. 1, 1858	9,774	436	—	10,210

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at 26c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 400 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d., ₩ lb.; 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d., with 50 pkgs. Lard and 50 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. For London, 200 bbls. Pork at 3s. 9d.; and 200 tcs. Beef on private terms.

BURNETT S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & CO.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and moore inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,

SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,

GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.

MRS. C. SYMONDS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 31-st.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle. O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

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Principal BANNISTER will be at Messrs. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, each morning for a few days, to receive his patrons or consult with any parents who may wish to patronize his Seminary.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
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An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

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Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

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2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
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4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

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STAMFORD, CONN.

The Winter Term opens Jan. 4. Terms, for board and tuition in the English branches and Latin, $225 per year. Professors of the highest standing from New-York City, instruct in natural sciences, music, modern languages and painting. For circulars, apply to the Principal, Miss AIKEN.

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The undersigned would respectfully announce that he is prepared to receive pupils in his Laboratory for instruction in Chemistry applied to the arts, Pharmacy, Chemical Analysis and Toxicology.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2 1859.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Huguenots.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Clandestine Marriage—The Moustache Mania.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike—Dot.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Nothing Venture Nothing Have—Diamond Cut Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Corsican Brothers—The Youth that Never Saw a Woman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—John Jones—The Lost Son. Evening—The Doom of Deville.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburgh.—Levees of Dollie Dutton—3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street. Closes on Monday.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa*, a brief abstract of whose tidings appeared in yesterday's impression, arrived in Boston last evening. Our Halifax dispatch, which is now received at greater length, furnishes advices *via* Queenstown to Nov. 20. The additional news contains the announcement that the recently ratified treaty between the Chinese and the United States has already been nullified by the refusal of the former to open two of the ports named in the instrument. It will be remembered, however, that the treaty was only to take effect when the difficulties with France and England should have been adjusted, and that the present statement does not, therefore, affect the ultimate validity of the convention.

Our Mexican correspondents furnish details of events at the capital and at Vera Cruz to the latest dates. From the latter point we learn that dissension exists in the Cabinet of Juarez, and that it is thought some of its members will have to be displaced, before the American demands can be satisfied. Advices received at Washington state, to the contrary, that the ratified treaty may be confidently expected by the next arrival.

By the arrival of the steamship *Karnac* we have advices from Nassau to the 27th ult., announcing the loss of the bark *Medway*, belonging to that port.

We learn by the bark *Mary Frances*, which left San Juan del Norte on the 3d ult., that a severe norther had endangered the shipping at that port. In the midst of the gale the British mail steamer slipped her chains and proceeded to Aspinwall without the mails. The bark *White Cloud*, for New-York, was obliged to discharge a portion of her cargo, and to reload outside the bar. Vessels bound to San Juan during the months in which the northers prevail will be liable to serious risks, as the harbor will remain closed until the rainy season sets in.

Before noon this day, John Brown, the hero, the victim, the martyr, the murderer, will, in all human probability, undergo the ultimate penalty of law. Had a rescue been at any time seriously contemplated, the extreme caution and ample military and police provision made by the Executive of Virginia, must have defeated the attempt. So far has this spirit of precaution been carried, that strangers are arrested on the lines of railroad converging at Harper's Ferry, communications have been cut off, and northern reporters and visitors have been stopped at Baltimore, and obliged to seek other approaches to the scene of execution, which they will be likely to find equally closed to them. No report of the final words of the condemned will be permitted, and, to prevent the chance of any escaping, journalists are to be placed beyond the reach of his voice, and the mails and telegraphic dispatches inspected for some time subsequent to the final event. In this City—and, indeed, throughout the North and in Canada—there will be religious services among Abolition sympathizers with the unhappy man.

Gov. Wise having requested the opinion of Attorney-General Tucker, of Virginia, as to the bearing of the State laws upon the distribution of incendiary publications through the Post-office, that officer writes a long report on the subject, in which he takes the ground that the Federal power to transmit mail-matter does not carry with it the power to publish and circulate, and, therefore, that local laws affecting such publications as the incendiary documents in question, may be enforced. After this decision the circulation of objectionable mail-matter in Virginia may be regarded as definitely prohibited. A new panic has been created by the alleged discovery of "infernal machines," which, according to the Richmond *Enquirer*, are to be addressed to all the leading citizens of the State, with the immediate and diabolical design of blowing them up.

South Carolina again assumes the attitude of the Southern nullification. The country may well be startled by the resolutions, adopted solemnly in her Legislature, expressing the willingness, and even anxiety, of South Carolina to unite with other slaveholding States in forming a Southern Confederacy, and in taking such wise precautions as will enable her and her sisters to resist successfully all invasions or sudden attacks from the North.

The funeral of Washington Irving took place yesterday, at Tarrytown. It was an occasion long to be remembered. Business was suspended. Stores were closed. From almost every house mourning drapery was hung. The bells of the churches tolled for some hours. From the surrounding country, and from this and other cities, thousands of people assembled, in and about the church, where the funeral services took place. A procession, more than a mile in length, followed the remains of the deceased to the grave, where, besides many of the most distinguished men of this City, were nearly all the Episcopal clergy, including the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese. The New-York Common Council and the Trustees of the Astor Library were present; and the Historical Society was well represented. The services in the church and at the grave, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Creighton, Pastor of the church at Tarrytown, of which Mr. Irving was a member.

Congressmen are arriving at Washington in great numbers. No idea can yet be formed of the organization of the House. The Republican members confess themselves more befogged than ever, and greatly embarrassed by the unusual number of applicants for office. The Democratic Conventions of the First and Second Districts of Ohio appointed four delegates to Charleston, who were instructed to vote for Douglas; the Lancaster Convention has issued similar instructions to delegates; and the indications are that Mr. Douglas has swept the entire State.

The meeting in front of the Exchange yesterday, called irrespective of party, to ratify the nomination of W. F. Havemeyer for Mayor, and Samuel J. Tilden for Corporation Counsel, was very large,—the number present having been variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. Mr. George W. Lane, presided; and speeches were made by Hiram Ketchum, John H. Anthon, Henry Nicol, Abram R. Lawrence and Mayor Tiemann. A series of resolutions indorsing the candidates was submitted and adopted unanimously.

The Republicans held their ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute, last evening. The large hall was as full as it could be, and outside crowds gathered, unable to gain admittance. Speeches were made within by Hon. George Folsom, Wm. H. Fry, Esq., David Dudley Field, Esq., Gen. Nye, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., and others. In the open air there were plenty of orators. Altogether there were probably eight thousand persons at the meeting.

The American Convention, holding its session at the Westchester House, received, last evening, a letter from Mr. Ogden, declining to be their candidate for Mayor. The meeting, thereupon, unanimously nominated Wm. F. Havemeyer. Their candidate for Corporation Counsel is Green C. Bronson, and W. T. Pinckney for Almshouse Governor.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, referred a resolution appropriating $2,000 to the Fire Department Fund, and after some debate recommitted the report of the Committee on Public Health in favor of confirming the award of the contract for removing the night-soil from the City. It was stated that there were serious charges against the contractor. A resolution declaring that the Common Council approves the application to the Legislature of the Central Park Commissioners for a further issue of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, the interest of which shall not exceed $150,000, was laid over. So was the report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of laying out as a public park the former site of the Crystal Palace. The Board adjourned to Wednesday next. Numerous Inspectors and canvassers of election were appointed by the Councilmen, and appropriations amounting to over $22,000, were made to pay the expenses of setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth streets.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, a resolution was passed, empowering the Executive Committee to memorialize the Legislature for certain necessary amendments in the existing quarantine laws of the port of New-York.

The Sanitary Association held its annual election last evening, and transacted some other business relating to sanitary reform.

The Stock market continued heavy yesterday. On most of the Railway shares, New-York Central closing 81@81¼ per cent. Panama was higher than on the day previous, selling at 133¼, while Pacific Mail fell 4 per cent., selling as low as 76, and closing 76½. The Money market quiet at 6 per cent. for demand Loans, and 7 per cent. for Discounts. Nothing new in the Foreign Exchanges.

Flour was less sought after, at a partial decline of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. A fair inquiry prevailed for Wheat, at essentially unaltered prices. Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats were depressed, and prices favored purchasers. Cotton was more freely dealt in, at a shade lower rates. Pork was in better request, and was steady. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Coffee, Sugars, Rice, Hay, Hops, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores and Whisky, were in moderate demand. The freight engagements were light.

The Republicans and Mr. Wood.

Remembering, as we do distinctly, the opinions held by the *Tribune* and the leading Republicans touching the character and antecedents of Fernando Wood when he was a candidate for the Mayoralty in 1857, and the incessant fire of invective and abuse which the *Tribune* then thought the interests of the City required it to heap on his head, we have been for some time wholly at a loss to account for its present almost entire silence as to his personal and political character. It now and then hints at his unfitness for the office he covets, but only hints, while the whole weight of its eloquence is expended in trying to prove the defeat of Mr. Havemeyer to be the only thing of real importance in the present struggle. We find that on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857, the *Tribune* denounced this man Wood as one "whom no individual citizen would trust with his pocket-book; whom every intelligent man believes to be dishonest, fraudulent; restrained by no scruple of conscience from any act which may conduce to his own aggrandizement; who, as we all know, defied the law he was sworn to obey, resisted the process of the Courts he was bound to respect, and set on foot a riot of the most dangerous proportions, from which only the presence of Gen. Sandford's bayonets and the firmness of that officer saved the City."

That this was all true of Fernando in 1857, no one can deny. Whether it was wise to incur the risk of exciting a reaction in his favor, by vituperating him rather more strongly than the public taste might relish—the *Tribune*, of course, may decide for itself; but, one thing we are certain of, and that is, that if Fernando merited, and the public interests required that he should receive such unmeasured castigation two years ago, we know of no change in his life or his aims, and of no change in the condition of the City, which entitles him to milder rebuke now. The *Tribune*, nevertheless, never ventures upon anything more decided than a very distant allusion to his rascality, and all the other organs and leaders of the Republican Party imitate its moderation. More than all, every step he takes in his canvass is warmly eulogized—and the size and fervor of his mass meetings is magnified to the skies. The *Tribune* carefully avoids adding, however, that, if the skill of this political tactician be really great, and the enthusiasm of his supporters fervid, the more reason is there for reminding the electors of the City of what he was two years ago, for warning them that he remains the same to this day, "dishonest, fraudulent and restrained by no scruples of conscience." He has reiterated since this canvass, began all the economical heresies which filled us with alarm in the Winter of 1857; and what, if elected, he means the nature of his administration to be, we can easily learn, not only from his promises, but from the character of the men who are his chief supporters. All that we ever had reason to fear from him, we have reason to fear from him still. True, he has lost the regular Democratic nomination, but if, as the *Tribune* every day insists, this nomination has lost all real value, it furnishes an additional reason for refreshing the memory of our citizens upon the nature of the calamity with which we are threatened.

It may be that the Republicans are sincerely desirous of electing Opdyke solely for the good of the City, but their altered tone towards the City's worst enemy, their silence as to his thousand sins, their encouraging comments on his endeavors to bring on us once more, what the *Tribune* termed in 1857, his "ruffianly violence and sanguinary disorder," all excite suspicions, which his success, if he does succeed, will convert into a heavier burden of reprobation than any party has borne in this City for many a day. There is no party, and never has been a party in America, claiming any higher rank in public estimation than Wood's "bruisers," which could afford to incur even a remote imputation of having assisted in the election of so notorious a character as he to the Mayoralty of a commercial metropolis. Candor, truth and consistency, and, above all, straight-forwardness, are not only great virtues, but they will be found in the end to be the very best political "dodge."

The Havemeyer Meeting.—The strength and sincerity of the movement which is now on foot to rescue our City from the perils with which it has been threatened by corrupt personal ambitions and reckless partisan passion, was most impressively exhibited yesterday afternoon in the meeting of citizens called to ratify the nominations of Messrs Havemeyer and Tilden, at the Merchants' Exchange. At the busiest hour of the day, and in the busiest centre of the City, a vast throng of at least ten thousand persons, comprising in their numbers a majority of the best known and most respected citizens of New-York, came together to give preliminary expression to the swelling tide of public sentiment in favor of "the right men in the right places," no matter by what party name they may be called, or by whom proposed to our suffrages. This cardinal doctrine of good citizenship was the soul of all the proceedings. It presided over the addresses of the occasion, and over the choice of officers for the meeting, in which every shade of political opinion was represented by conspicuous and popular names. Whigs, Americans, Republicans, Democrats, met here on the common ground of their common citizenship to determine that the defeat of a bad man's bad designs should not be left to the risks of a strictly partisan contest. It seemed to be perfectly well understood that the one sufficient reason why Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Tilden should be supported by all good citizens, is to be found in the simple facts that with such support these gentlemen can *certainly* be elected, and that they are eminently fit to be elected.

It is rarely that so vast a meeting can be thus assembled at such an hour of the day in New-York; and few who saw it can entertain any reasonable doubt of the result of the pending Municipal conflict.

In the evening of yesterday the American Party Convention came together, and adopted the nomination of Mr. Havemeyer, while the imposing array of influential Republicans which rallied to his support at the meeting at the Merchants' Exchange, gives good reason to believe that the *Tribune* sadly misrepresents the best members of that political party in its persistent opposition to the general drift of public feeling.

John Brown's Execution.

To-day Virginia, in the exercise of her Sovereign power, will "vindicate the majesty of her offended laws," after a fashion equally strange and sad. For it is strange and sad, assuredly, that in one State of the American Union, it should be found necessary to surround with a guard of five thousand soldiers the scaffold of a condemned man, in honor of whom, in other States of the same Union, the bells of churches will be tolling, and the voices of Christian congregations lifted in prayer, at the same hour of his death. All that we, in common with the most conservative voices of the whole country, have urged in vain upon the authorities of Virginia, in deprecation of the event which is to mark this day forever in our history, must recur to every thoughtful man, to-day, with tenfold force. It is idle to blink the fact that John Brown, who dies to-day as a criminal in Virginia, will be honored and lamented to-day as a martyr by thousands of men and women in the Northern States. This fact our Southern kinsmen have thought it best and wisest to force upon the world's attention. The situation was in their control; they have made of it what their wishes or their passions, or their sense of duty commanded. All that is left to be done in the matter now by Northern men who love their country and would see the rights of all its sections justly maintained, is to protest against the extravagant and inflammatory use which fanatical and reckless men at the North will now be swift to make of this decision and this deed in Virginia. By every sound principle of public law the life which Virginia will this day take was forfeit to the State. Whatever we may think of the wisdom and the policy of the consummation to which Virginia has ripened John Brown's enthusiastic dream of duty, we cannot doubt, and we must not silently suffer others to deny, that our sister Commonwealth has been in her Right from the first; and that, if we mean this Union to endure as a great national system, founded upon the equality and fraternity of the States, we must earnestly repudiate and to the best of our abilities repress the sympathy which thousands of easy enthusiasts will now be hastening to offer to the memory of a man in whom Virginia can only see the invader of her established order, and the implacable enemy of the social institutions by which she will chooses to abide.

Our Neighbor's Ox.

The crooked ways of partisanship are not very easy to travel. On Wednesday morning the New-York *Tribune* addressed the following paternal observations to the Whigs of New-York:

> "If there is any member of the Whig party in this City who regards it as his duty to cast his vote for Mr. Ogden on Tuesday next, in order to express his political convictions at the ballot-box, *we shall not attempt to bully him or to seduce him into a different course of action.* Every act of honest obedience to political principle is worthy of respect; and it is not only the right, but the duty of each citizen to vote as his conscience dictates. But if there are any Whigs who think that the preservation of the City from the rule of Fernando Wood may properly be put before considerations connected with national politics, we earnestly appeal to them to follow the lead of the American Convention and vote for Mr. Opdyke."

Could anything be more liberal, more enlightened, more philanthropic and lofty than this angelic tolerance of the freedom of opinion? Actually to have discovered that a man ought not to be "bullied or seduced" out of doing what he regarded as his "duty," was such a step in political ethics as nobody could have expected our partisan cotemporary to make. We rubbed our eyes in amazement, and felt prepared for the Millenium. But Thursday came, and with it a sudden relapse of the most disheartening kind. In the interval of twenty-four hours, the *Tribune* had learned that Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Judge Kent, Daniel Lord, Esq., and other leading Republicans, had made up their minds that it was their "duty" to vote, not for Mr. Ogden, nor yet for Mr. Opdyke, but for Mr. William F. Havemeyer. That changes the case entirely! The champion of the private conscience forthwith falls upon these honorable members of its own party who have dared to think for themselves,—holds them up to contempt as "flies" who have been cajoled by the "spiders of Tammany,"—and menaces them with vague political consequences in the future.

An "act of honest obedience to political principle" ceases to be "worthy of respect" the moment that it threatens to endanger the party purposes of the party organ, and becomes on the contrary an atrocity, only to be adequately punished by all imaginable abuse and detraction of the perpetrators. Could anything more eloquently demonstrate the truth of our assertion that the nomination of Mr. Opdyke has been made and persisted in, in the face of the almost moral certainty of his defeat, on purely partisan grounds? Nor is this all. It should be noted that the tenor of the paragraph which we have quoted from the *Tribune* goes very far to justify the suspicion already rife in the community that it is less the defeat of Fernando Wood than the disorganization of Tammany Hall which is aimed at by the partisans whom the *Tribune* represents, and that the election to power of the worst of our public men would be regarded by these partisans as a more tolerable thing than the establishment of a good City Government under Democratic auspices. The *Tribune* knew that of the votes likely to be cast for Mr. Ogden none would, in any event, have been given to Fernando Wood, while a majority might have been reasonably expected to be thrown for Mr. Havemeyer. To patronise "liberty of conscience" in this case, therefore, was to aim a probable blow at the only respectable candidate who could hope for a majority of the votes of New-York.

Now, that one of the most conspicuous of the "Whigs" thus addressed by the *Tribune*—Mr. Hiram Ketchum—has profited by its kind permission to do his "duty," and declare, not for Mr. Ogden, but for Mr. Havemeyer, we shall be curious to see whether his "act of obedience to political principle" will be treated by that journal as "worthy of respect." We hold it to be worthy not only of respect but of imitation; and we borrow our cotemporary's language to say that "if there are any Republicans who think that the preservation of the City from the rule of Fernando Wood may properly be put before considerations connected with National Politics, we earnestly appeal to them to follow the lead of Mr. Field, Mr. Minturn, Mr. Lord, Judge Kent, Mr. Ketchum, and the powerful meeting of yesterday, and vote for Mr. Havemeyer."

A Specimen Partisan.

We have received the following letter from a Republican partisan in this City; and we hasten to publish it, partly in the wish to comfort our neighbors of the *Tribune* with the hope here held out that they may in time recover some of the numerous subscribers who have been drawn away from them by the Times, according to this Republican authority, and partly also because the note—which we print *verbatim et punctuatim*—is a capital specimen of the sort of nonsense with which excited partisans at election time always try to dragoon rational people into behaving as foolishly as themselves:

> N. York, Nov. 30th, 59.
>
> *To the Editors of the Times:*
>
> Gent—Your paper has been taken largely by Republicans in this City in the place of the *Tribune*, by myself also, but your course at present on the election of the next Mayor will lose you many subscribers you will find before long as your support comes almost entirely from Republican readers.
>
> I think the *Tribune* right going for Opdike as his chances appear best for an election.

That a person who imagines the course of every public man and public journal to be controlled by the weak and vulgar considerations which are here held up to frighten the Times, should accept the *Tribune's* madly partisan view of the pending Municipal contest, is natural enough. Our correspondent is sure that Mr. Opdyke's "chances for an election appear best," although he evidently has not taken even so much trouble to inquire into the matter as would have enabled him to learn how to spell the name of his own candidate! The party whip has been cracked, the party gong has been sounded, and all the rank and file must rush forward at the summons without so much as asking "Why, wherefore, or whither?"

The day for this sort of thing, however, as we think the *Tribune* will speedily discover, is fast passing away. With the progress of public intelligence men are beginning to learn that no party organization as such can be implicitly trusted to mould their political action. This is especially true with regard to such contests as this in which the citizens of New-York are now engaged. The attempt of the *Tribune* to convert our municipal election into a Republican crusade against Tammany will fail as disastrously as the efforts of the *Herald* to convince us that the fate of the nation depends upon our choosing a friend of Gov. Wise to preside over the domestic affairs of the metropolis.

Awful Affidavits.

The Commissioners of Deeds seem likely to make almost as great a harvest from the various stories concocted about Mr. Havemeyer as they reaped from the confessions of the pugilists whom Mr. Wood took with him to the Syracuse Convention. The Wooden organs now appear every day with not less than two or three "affidavits," alleging that Havemeyer once told somebody named Perkins that he thought people should dress according to their means; or that he offered the world in general a gift of ten dollars in aid of enabling Irishmen to stay in their own country. We are informed that there are more documents of this kind in preparation, proving that Mr. Havemeyer once expressed his concurrence with an eminent Free-Soiler of this City in thinking that easterly storms were disagreeable, evidently meaning thereby that everything that came to us from the East, including, of course, all our foreign population, was a nuisance. Proofs, it is said, are also in the hands of an eminent prelate, that Mr. Havemeyer once declared that he thought the Irish bogs would be more profitable if drained, than when, as at present, used solely for fuel, but added, after a pause, that it would of course depend on what it would cost to drain them. He has, it is alleged, since endeavored to explain this away, by saying that he did not mean the Irish bogs, but the *landes* of Brittany; but as the Mozart Hall managers justly observe, with their usual elegance, "that cock won't fight," and they feel confident that this observation, of itself alone, will cost him the whole Irish vote. Another point on which an affidavit will doubtless speedily appear will be the nature of Mr. Havemeyer's dealings with the bank where he keeps his accounts. If Fernando can only get the cashier's affidavit, proving that Mr. Havemeyer confines himself rigidly to drawing on his own deposits, he thinks the latter will retire, as it is a cardinal doctrine at Mozart Hall, that no man is fit to be a municipal despot who concerns himself about where his money comes from. To complete Havemeyer's ruin, and prove Fernando's claims to election, affidavits of the most frightful character are also in preparation from Howard & Wintringham, J. R. Woolsey, Benjamin Hall & Co., J. W. Fream & Co., Pool & Pentz, H. C. Elliott, F. Hemmill, R. Poillon, S. Nichols, Waydell & Co., C. S. Watkins, R. Fish, Holt & Palmer, Taggart & Gray, Cyrus W. Field, and several thers. What will be the nature of the revelations which these gentlemen will make, we do not think it necessary to state. Full particulars may be had by the curious, on inquiry at the *Daily News* office.

A One-Eyed Idea.

Several copies of the following circular, which has been extensively distributed in the lower part of the City, have been sent to us by the unwilling recipients:

> New-York, Dec. 1, 1859.
>
> Dear Sir: I am again before the people as a candidate for the Mayoralty, and desire your support. If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties with a single eye to the public good.
>
> Upon this principle alone I am a candidate, and ask your support. Very truly,
>
> FERNANDO WOOD.

The comments of our correspondents are not exactly complimentary to the author of this "Call to the unconverted;" and if Mr. Wood is to be filled with the fruits of his own devices, he will probably find them rather difficult of digestion.

Some of his victims wish to know what Mr. Wood means to do with his other eye if he keeps but "one" on the "public good." It is quite natural that he should not have more than one eye to spare for the *public good*, in his devotion to the public *goods* and chattels; but his own note answers the question, for he has upset the ordinary rules of spelling to fix his superfluous *i* upon the Mayoralty, which to him appears as the *Mayorality*. Another gentleman is very anxious to know why he should be compelled to receive a note from Wood, as he has always "tried to lead a decent life." He objects, moreover, on the ground that he is not a citizen of New-York at all, but resides in Brooklyn. This objection our friend may rest assured never occurred as a difficulty to Wood, who filled his Cooper Institute meeting on Monday night with boys and half-grown youths from Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City; and is now, no doubt, hard at work preparing to pour the same population in upon the City on election day.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressmen Assembling—A Rush for Offices—Southern Support of Senator Douglas—The Repudiation by China of the American Treaty—The New Arrangement of the Representative Hall Disapproved—The Brazilian Postal Contract.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

The trains which arrived this afternoon brought a large number of Congressmen. Until the action of the caucusses is divulged it will be impossible to form a reliable opinion of the chances of organization. Republicans consider matters enveloped in a denser fog than they were last evening, and the unusual number of aspirants for office tends to seriously embarrass them.

Southern Democrats declare their purpose to give Mr. Douglas hearty support if he should receive the nomination of the Charleston Convention for the Presidency.

The dispatch received by the steamer *Europa* announcing that the Chinese had repudiated the American treaty is ridiculed by the Department of State, as a part of the systematic effort in England to underrate the triumph of our diplomacy.

Members express great dissatisfaction with the new arrangement of the Hall of Representatives, and an early modification is anticipated. The present seats costs seventy-eight thousand dollars.

The dispatch announcing the signing of the postal contract with Mr. Stevenson was premature. The document had been drawn up, the sureties accepted, and the hour fixed for the signing. When Mr. S. called at the Brazilian Legation for a ratification of the grant by Brazil, he was, for the first time, notified by Mr. Lisboa that postages between the two countries were not equalized, and that Brazil would object to the transportation of United States Mails at a postage of twenty cents, while she paid thirty for the same service. This unforeseen difficulty induced Mr. Stevenson to decline executing the contract for the present, as it might embarrass him in his grant.

Q.

Action of the Democratic Caucus—Douglas Democrats to go to Charleston.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The Democratic Caucus to-night, after careful calculation, arrived at the following result for the first ballot for Speaker on Monday: Republicans, 114, including Hickman, of Pennsylvania; Americans, 22; Democrats, 98; scattering, 3. The Democrats are sanguine that the Republicans cannot increase the vote, while they count on the coalition of the Americans. Humphrey Marshall is active in preventing the Americans from voting the Republican ticket. He says he knows but one enemy, and that is the Republican Party.

The Democratic Conventions of the First and Second Districts of Ohio, to-day, appointed four delegates to Charleston—Rule, Bowman, Cameron, and Forrest—who were instructed to vote for Douglas. The Lancaster Convention has also instructed delegates to vote for Douglas. The indications are that he has swept the entire State.

X.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The *Tennessee's* mails, which arrived here to-day, brought a letter from an entirely reliable source, saying that the Cabinet of the Liberal Government of Mexico are united in their views, and that there is every reason to believe they will agree to the pending treaty with the United States. So hopeful is the writer, that he adds it will be received in this country very soon after the meeting of Congress.

There is no truth in the newspaper report that Juarez intends asking for immediate American armed intervention. A rumor was, however, prevalent at Vera Cruz just before the *Tennessee* left, that the Miramon Government was about to make overtures to our own, but its truth was strongly doubted.

Mayor Lincoln and a Committee of the Common Council of Boston, accompanied by Ex-Congressman Comins, arrived to-day, with a view of having a commission appointed by the President to make an examination of Boston Harbor, with the action of the sea on the channel and islands.

The receipts of the Treasury for the week ending Monday, were nearly $802,000; the amount subject to draft, $5,460,000; increase over the sum on hand last week, $273,000.

Various combinations are sought to be formed relative to the organization of the House, therefore anything which might now be said upon the subject would be mere speculation or conjecture.

William E. Everett has resigned his commission as a chief engineer in the Navy.

The Governor of South Carolina, in his message, while showing the advantages of a united South, says: "If, as I solemnly believe, we can no longer live in peace and harmony in the Union, we can form a confederacy, with ability to protect itself against any enemy, and which will command the respect and admiration of the world." He then recommends such measures as will obtain the coöperation of the Southern States in concerted action in defence of the institutions, whenever they may be put in jeopardy by all the departments of the Government passing into the hands of their enemies. The election of a Republican President, he says, will settle the question of their safety in the Union.

The merchants of Richmond held a meeting on Wednesday to take the necessary steps to effect a direct trade between Europe and Richmond. They pledged themselves from after the 1st of January not to give an order for foreign goods to any party without an understanding that such goods shall be shipped to James River when practicable.

Ohio Elections—Arrest of a Counterfeiter, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The Democratic elections yesterday for Delegates to the District Convention, resulted almost unanimously for friends of Douglas. The Postmaster and the Surveyor of the Port were beaten in their own Wards.

Thursday last, Officer Reney arrested a man on the Ohio and Mississippi train, having counterfeit tens on the Canal Bank of New-Orleans. The officer obtained possession of papers showing that a party of eleven men had left Cairo for New-Orleans with $125,000 of this counterfeit for circulation south. A party of men from the same gang have been arrested in St. Louis, but were discharged on the 25th ult.

A Third-street Bank received $2,200 in notes on the Philadelphia Bank, in exchange for gold. The notes were forwarded to Philadelphia, a dispatch having been received yesterday that they were counterfeit. Two thousand dollars in the same kind of notes were found in another Third-street Bank yesterday.

From Georgia.

A VETO BY THE GOVERNOR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Choice, the murderer of Webb, having been pardoned by the Legislature, Gov. Brown has vetoed the bill.

THE YACHT WANDERER.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The Grand Jury yesterday ignored the bill against Rugesta and Auguira, in the *Wanderer* affair, and it is understood that the District-Attorney will enter a *nolle prosequi* on the other indictments against the same parties.

The receipts of Cotton here at the present time are unusually large.

Murder Trial at Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The trial of James Hood, engineer of the steamship *Nashville*, for murder on the high seas, has been commenced.

THE [illegible] OF IRVING.

Scenes at the House, at the Church, and at the Grave.

MARKS OF RESPECT IN THE CITY.

"How touching," Carlyle somewhere observes, "is the loyalty of men to their sovereign man." From an early hour yesterday morning, carriages, barouches, rockaways, farm-wagons, poured into Tarrytown from all parts of Westchester County, and from long miles beyond, bearing sincere mourners to the grave of Washington Irving. From this City, the cars of the Hudson River Railroad conveyed thither hundreds of our best people, noted in the highest professions, with not a few in the humbler walks of life. From Boston, from Philadelphia, there were present many who had hastily traveled so far to see all that is perishable of the father of American literature borne to an honored grave. Many there were, in the farm-wagons, undoubtedly, who knew little of him as the author of the *Sketch Book*, but who knew and honored him as the Christian gentleman, the model of all that is beautiful, and high and noble in human nature, he peace-maker, the counsellor in difficulty, and the consoler in affliction. To all he was a friend and a great man gone. How touching, indeed, is the loyalty of men to their sovereign man!

All business was suspended in Tarrytown. Every store was as fully closed as on a Sunday, while the white and black drapery of mourning was everywhere displayed. It hung in festoons from nearly every house. It was stretched from house to house across the street. It hung in the front of churches of most denominations. Even the railroad dépôt had its sign of grief.

The funeral cortege left Sunnyside, the late residence of the deceased, at 12½ P. M., and reached Christ Church at 1, the appointed hour. The procession moved in the following order: The Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. Benson Ferris, William Chalmers, Seth Bird, Holmes Odell, and Gen. Henry Storms; the clergy, physicians and pall-bearers; the hearse; the relatives of the deceased; the Trustees of the Astor Library; the Common Council of New-York. These were in carriages. On foot, the public school of Tarrytown and the pupils of the private schools; citizens and strangers, about five hundred in number. The procession was closed by one hundred and forty-three carriages.

Christ Church, the Episcopal Church of Tarrytown, is a small building, and will hold somewhat less than twelve hundred persons, when even the aisles are filled to overflowing, as they were yesterday. Consequently, the greater number of those who attended the funeral, and wished to enter the edifice, were debarred from doing so. The clergy present, within the altar rails, were Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Revs. Dr. Creighton, pastor of the Church—J. S. Spencer, assistant pastor; Dr. Taylor, of Grace Church, New-York; Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, New-York; Dr. McVicker, Professor of Moral Philosophy in Columbia College; Dr. Isaac Johnson, of the Theological Seminary, New-York; Dr. Vinton, of St. Paul's Church, New-York; Mr. Farrington, Trinity Church, New-York; Mr. Mead, New-York; Mr. Moore, Hempstead, L. I.; Mr. Babbitt, Tarrytown, and Mr. Dennison.

The body was received at the church porch by Dr. Creighton and Rev. Mr. Spencer—the latter, as the procession moved up the aisle, reciting the initiatory verses of the Episcopal service for the Burial of the Dead: "I am the resurrection and the life, &c." Dr. Creighton read the remaining portion of the service appointed by the ritual to be read within the walls of the church, the choir chanting the last three verses of the 26th hymn: "Behold th' innumerable host," and the anthem, "Lord, let me know my end." The rest of the service was read at the grave.

Among those present at the church were the pall-bearers,—J. Watson Webb, Gouverneur Kemble, George D. Morgan, Henry Sheldon, Col. James A. Hamilton, Dr. Cogswell, Librarian of the Astor Library, Prof. Renwick, and N. B. Holmes. These gentlemen occupied seats immediately in front of the altar. There were also present, among many whose names were unknown to us, Hon. George Bancroft, Mr. N. P. Willis, Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck, Mr. Robt. B. Minturn, Judge Kent, Recorder Barnard, Mr. John Anderson, Prof. Greene, Mr. John Van Buren, Ex-Governor Hamilton Fish, Mr. W. B. Astor, Mr. Geo. Putnam, Mr. C. S. Francis, Mr. H. Tuckerman, Evert and G. L. Duyckinck, Mr. John A. Dix, Mr. Daniel Lord, Commodore Paulding, Judge Ogden Edwards, Mr. Charles Elliott, Mr. Charles Folsom, and President King of Columbia College. The members of the Board of Councilmen present were, Messrs. [illegible]arson, Van Tine, Gilmore, Lent, Hall, Ross, Craft and Babcock. The car in which they rode from New-York to Tarrytown was hung in mourning. Mr. Irving's physicians, Drs. Peters and Carruthers, were also present.

At the entrance of the funeral cortege into the church, the coffin was placed on a stand, immediately before the rails of the altar. It was made of finely polished rosewood, with massive silver mountings. On the plate was the simple inscription, "Washington Irving, born April 13, 1783. Died November 28, 1859." On the lid were laid three large chaplets of camelias and japonicas, intertwined with ivy and white, and cloth of gold roses. At the close of that portion of the service which took place within the church, Dr. Creighton announced that the lid would be opened to enable all who were so disposed to take a final look at the face of the deceased. For nearly an hour did the stream of mourners flow by, each lingering but an instant at the coffin, and passing down the north aisle out of the church, while continually those who before were unable to obtain admittance, entered by the south door, and in their turn took their farewell glance at the countenance of the dead. At the least estimation over five thousand persons thus passed through the church.

The relatives of Washington Irving who were present, were his elder brother, Mr. Ebenezer Irving, nine years his senior; his nephews, Rev. Theodore Irving, Mr. Pierre M. Irving, Rev. Pierre P. Irving, Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, Mr. Irving Grinnell, Mr. Irving Van Wart, Mr. Sanders Irving, Mr. Oscar Irving, Mr. Edgar Irving, and the three nieces of the deceased.

The Cemetery of Tarrytown adjoins the old burying-ground, and is situated about a mile from the Episcopal Church. About half way stands the monument to Paulding, Williams and Van Wart, the captors of Andre. But a short distance from the entrance is the little stream Pocantico, which Ichabod Crane was wont to cross, on his courting visits to the blooming farmer's daughter, before Brom Bones, personating the Headless Hessian, hurled at him the immortal pumpkin. Sleepy Hollow is within a stone's cast, and the spot where the old bridge was, and now is not, where the spectral trooper decapitated himself lies, not very many rods away. The new bridge yesterday was over-arched with mourning drapery and branches of yew. At the entrance of the old graveyard is the small, quaint, memorable Dutch church, about which the genius of Irving will linger as long as one stone remains upon another. It bears on a stone above the porch, the inscription—"Erected by Frederick Phillips and Catharine Van Cortland, his wife, 1699." A very noticeable church indeed. Generation after generation have worshiped there. There Ichabod Crane performed notable tunes on very primitive instruments. Around its porch did the denizens of Sleep Hollow, on the Sabbath following his ride with the Hessian spectre, discuss, with many shakings of the head, the mystery of his disappearance.

Passing into the old burying ground, the number of ancient, moss-covered grave stones attract the observation. Many date back a hundred and twenty, thirty and forty years. The Beekmans, Pauldings, Van Warts, Ackers, Odells, Phillipses, are well represented by the inscriptions on these monuments of a far-gone time.

Adjoining this old ground is Tarrytown Cemetery, in which is the inclosure belonging to the Irving family. It is about forty feet square, and is surrounded by a privet hedge. There are ten graves in it, (eleven now,) with grave stones bearing inscriptions worthy of record. They run thus:

Julia Paulding, wife of William Irving, died Jan. [illegible] 823, aged 54 years, 5 months and 14 days.

William, son of William and Sarah S. Irving, died Nov. 9, 1821, aged 55 years, 2 months and 25 days.

Peter, son of William and Sarah S. Irving, died June 7, 1838, aged 66 years, 7 months and 28 days.

William Irving, died Oct. 25, 1807, aged 76 years, 1 month and 14 days.

Sarah Sanders, wife of William Irving, died April [illegible] 1817, aged 78 years, 11 months and 15 days.

Elizabeth Kip, wife of Ebenezer Irving, died Apr[illegible] 1827, aged 43 years, 1 month and 1 day.

Eliza, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth K. Ir[illegible] died Jan. 20, 1819, aged 4 years, 7 months and 24 da[illegible]

Jane, twin daughter of Ebenezer K. Irving, died [illegible] 2, 1827, aged 8 years, 8 months and 7 days.

William, son of Ebenezer and Eliza K. I[illegible] died July 28, 1854, aged 43 years, 5 months and 12 [illegible]

Tenant, son of Edgar and Amanda Tenant [illegible] died May 17, 1858, aged 13 years, 9 months and 17 [illegible]

Next to the graves of William Irving, 18[illegible] Sarah Sanders Irving, 1817, the mother and f[illegible] Washington Irving. Their renowned son [illegible] terday buried. Only nine days ago, he visited the spot, and, looking on the grave of his mother, [illegible] to the then vacant space adjoining her grave, [illegible] said to his companion, "I shall soon be there."

The services at the grave, consisting of that portion of the Episcopal ritual commencing, "Man that is born of woman," were recited by Rev. Dr. Creighton, all the clergy joining in the Lord's Prayer, and the Christ Church choir chanting the verse, "I heard a voice from Heaven." The relatives of the deceased, with the Trustees of the Astor Library, and the clergy surrounded the grave, Mr. Ebenezer Irving, with his eldest surviving daughter, standing at the head. The scene was an affecting one, and their grief is sacred.

The spot on which Irving is buried is on the slope of a beautiful hill, facing the Hudson River, overlooking Sleepy Hollow and other places, which touched by his magical pen, will be forever famous. As the earth was being cast upon the coffin, the sun was sinking immediately in the view of the spectators. It was one of those glorious sunsets, which are peculiar to this land, and which are not often seen even here. It was impossible to avoid associating it with the beautiful ending of the life of the good and great man, around whose half-closed grave hundreds of mourners stood with tearful eyes.

Returning back to the town, it seemed that all its population were streaming from the grave-yard. We had leisure to notice how many emblems of mourning were displayed. The entrance to Mr. Anderson's grounds, in which is the renowned "Republican spring," which Washington's troops frequented, as Irving tells in his "Life"—the old Beekman House, Washington's Head-quarters for a time—the dwellings of private families—displayed the insignia of mourning. And it was remembered, in connection with the sad ceremony of the day, that the last time that Mr. Irving appeared in public was at the funeral of Judge Duer, when he was one of the pall-bearers. He is said to have remarked then, that he should soon need the services performed for him which he had then assisted to perform.

MARKS OF RESPECT IN THE CITY.

Universal tributes of respect to the memory of the deceased were paid in the City. While the funeral *cortège* was in progress, bells were tolled, and flags were displayed at half-mast throughout the day. The absence from their accustomed places of many prominent citizens who were present at the obsequies, was also observable.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Athenæum was held at their rooms on Wednesday evening, signed by the President and Secretary, and the subjoined resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Athenæum of New-York share in the profound sorrow which is everywhere felt at the death of Washington Irving.

Resolved, That while contemplating this event which deprives the World of Letters of its most illustrious ornament, we dwell with especial pride and affection on the memory of one who by a long life of constant devotion to American literature, has justly earned the name of its most honored patriarch and representative.

Resolved, That the immortal Legacy which he has left in his works, entitles him to the enduring gratitude of the American people, and that the Athenæum hereby offers its coöperation in embodying the sentiment of public appreciation, in the form of some appropriate memorial.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of the Association, be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the papers of the City.

The Rev. Dr. Osgood offered a few unpremeditated remarks upon these resolutions, paying a tribute both to the genius and the character of the dead, and referring to "his genial temper, the charming good nature that led him to the practical optimism that makes the best of everything, and enables him to bequeath, not only to his heirs-at-law, but to the whole world of readers, a "Sunnyside," in which they may bask in the light of God, among the fruits and flowers of free and fair humanity, on the banks of a river whose flow and whose music all time is swelling."

A TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON IRVING.

The following graceful tribute to the lamented Irving appears in the Boston *Courier*, and is probably from the pen of Mr. Geo. S. Hillard:

"Irving has long been the most popular of our American authors; and on this account there is less need of dwelling at any length upon the peculiar characteristics of his exquisite genius. We can hardly flatter ourselves that these words of ours will be read by any one not already familiar with his delightful writings. We should be but telling a thrice-told tale if we should attempt to do justice to the magic grace of his style, his easy and flowing narrative, his delicious humor, and his tenderness and sweetness of sentiment. Besides these peculiar literary merits, there is an indefinable charm in his writings, infused from his own personal character. With him the style was indeed the man. His works are penetrated with that kindliness, gentleness, and cordiality which were recognized in his manners and bearing, by all who had the privilege of approach to his person. There was no gall in his ink, because there was none in his blood. Envy, malice, and hatred never even knocked at the door of his heart. He never lost a friend, or made an enemy. His nature was genial, sympathetic and sweet; soured by no disappointments, wasted by no stormy passions. And esteem and respect followed him no less than love. Few men of letters had ever led more honorable and reputable lives than he. In his career there was nothing for a friend to suppress, nor an enemy—had he had one—to proclaim. He had none of the irregular impulses by which men of genius are so often led astray, and nothing of that weakness of character which not unfrequently accompanies the most brilliant endowments. Heir to all the graceful genius and delicate humor of Addison and Goldsmith, he escaped the coldness of the former, and still more the moral obliquities of the latter. And his life, now that it has been brought to a close, may be pronounced to have been eminently happy. Fame was his, and love and honor; in his latter years, exalted into reverence. How serene and beautiful were his declining years! how graced and dignified with everything that should accompany old age! the favor with which his countrymen received his latest productions was an earnest and anticipation of the unbiased judgment of posterity. Even in his lifetime, the spot where he lived became an object of interest second only to Mount Vernon. And now that he has gone to the grave, in the fullness of time, "like ripe fruit seasonably gathered," his work done, his harvest sheaves all reaped and bound, we can mourn for him only with that natural sorrow which is the just tribute to departed worth. Gently and kindly has the immortal spirit been released from the mortal tenement that was beginning to feel the touch of decay. Who that loved him would have kept him longer here? Hail and farewell!"

[Advertisement.]

FOR MAYOR
GEORGE OPDYKE.

MR. HAVEMEYER, THE NOMINEE OF THE SPOILSMEN—HE REFUSES A NOMINATION FROM THE PEOPLE, BUT ACCEPTS IT FROM TAMMANY HALL—THE REASON WHY HE HAS HERETOFORE DECLINED TO RUN, AND THE REASON WHY HE NOW CONSENTS—WHY MR. HAVEMEYER WILL WITHDRAW.

Does Mr. Havemeyer occupy in the present contest the position of one who sacrifices himself for the benefit of the community, or of one who gives his name for the benefit of a party and a corrupt clique of spoilsmen and office-seekers? We are reluctantly compelled to believe that he is less the friend of the public, than he is of Tammany Hall. Mr. Havemeyer bears the reputation of being a very respectable gentleman in private and social life, and we would not be justified in impugning the honesty of his motives, in accepting the nomination of Tammany Hall, without the documents upon which to found our charge or suspicion. Two years ago, when the City was suffering from the odium which came upon it through the agency of Fernando Wood, and when the citizens, irrespective of party, were casting about them for some one who could combine against Wood all creeds and factions, Mr. Havemeyer was selected as the gentleman to lead to this result. A mass meeting of our citizens, composed of the most respectable portion of the community—merchants, mechanics, and tax-payers—gathered at the Exchange, on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 14, and Henry Nicholl was called to the Chair. At that meeting Wm. F. Havemeyer was nominated by acclamation as the opponent of Fernando Wood. No party put him forward, no clique had any interest to serve in his election, but by the common acclaim of the community he was chosen for the good of the City. What greater compliment could ambition desire than this? To the honest patriot, what favor could have given greater satisfaction? But what did Mr. Havemeyer do then? Under no circumstances could he be induced to run. His letter to Henry Nicholl, the Chairman of the meeting, declining, was read as follows:

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857.

My Dear Sir: My determination not to become a candidate for the Mayoralty of this City at the ensuing election, *or to again assume the functions of that office*, has been so distinctly announced, that I cannot anticipate that my name will be presented for the consideration of the meeting of citizens to be held this afternoon. If, however, such an event should happen, you will do me a favor by stating that my resolution, which has been avowed, and *will be inflexibly adhered to*, is wholly incompatible with any such use of my name *by that meeting or any other portion of my fellow-citizens*.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER,

To the President.

So spoke Mr. Havemeyer when urged to be a candidate for Mayor *irrespective of party*. He had determined "never again to assume the functions of that office"—and this resolution "would be inflexibly adhered to." This was strong language and was taken as conclusive at the time.

MR. HAVEMEYER AND THE PRESENT CONTEST.

How does this same gentleman stand with respect to the present contest. Is he now the candidate of the citizens? Of the community irrespective of party? When spoken of a few weeks ago as such a nominee, he anticipated such action by the following letter:

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1859.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Gentlemen: I notice in a morning paper that my name is included in a list of candidates for the Mayoralty of the City at the ensuing election. I beg leave to say that *I am not a candidate, and could not by any possibility consent to accept it if tendered to me, or again to assume the functions of that office.*

Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

Twice then, as above, did Mr. Havemeyer *repel the people*, and positively refuse to become their candidate for Mayor. But, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 19, Mr. Havemeyer is nominated by Tammany Hall, and, strange as it may seem, *he accepts*. Between Tuesday and Saturday, "what change came over the spirit of his dreams." On Tuesday, Nov. 15, "he could not, by any possibility, consent to accept the office if tendered him." On the Saturday following, the *patriot* yields, and is the champion of Tammany Hall. Why did he accept at last? He says, in his letter of acceptance, that it was to help his friend Tilden into a good fat office. But was it not, also, to build up St. Tammany? Has not Mr. Havemeyer, in this contest, bowed to Party and Mammon,—and is not the welfare of the City, his least motive in accepting. Can the citizens be gulled by the name of Havemeyer into sustaining Tammany Hall? Is the name of Havemeyer so grand that Tammany cannot be seen behind it? Will the sinner be forgotten through admiration for the saint, or will not the ruffian of the "Coal-hole" be seen because Mr. Havemeyer consents to stand before him? When good judgment, and honesty, and reflection, are passed away, then will our citizens blindly submit to such a ruse as this attempted to be played upon them; and then, but not till then, will they sustain Tammany Hall and the Sham Democracy under the name of Mr. Havemeyer.

MR. OPDYKE AND WEST WASHINGTON MARKET.

Some penny-a-liner, who appeals to his fancy for his facts, and looks into his pockets for the incentive to write, states in yesterday's Times, that an understanding exists between the leaders of the Republican party and Fernando Wood, by which the former is to secure the election of the latter, and all because of a stake of $700,000 involving West Washington Market. Does not every sensible man know that Mr. Wood is the last man in the world to exercise any influence at Albany. If the Republicans were playing for this stake would they not prefer Mr. Opdyke, their own partizan, to Wood, their deadliest foe? The author of this libel intended to cast slime on somebody, but it all sticks to his own fingers. There is some toleration for a plausible falsehood because it has the merit of ingenuity; but when a falsehood like the above carries with it its own refutation, it is an outrage both upon truth and ordinary sagacity. The truth is, the Albany leaders look not to New-York at all for assistance in the West Washington Market matter. The Albany Regency know that Fernando Wood is their particular foe; they know that Opdyke can never be brought to favor or further their iniquitous scheme, and they know that Havemeyer *can never be elected*.

IT IS AS REASONABLE TO SUPPOSE THAT THE ARCHANGEL GABRIEL IS IN LEAGUE WITH THE INFERNAL DRAGON, AS TO SUPPOSE THAT REPUBLICANS ARE FAVORING THE ELECTION OF FERNANDO WOOD.

Why is there such an enthusiastic rush to the *support* of Mr. Opdyke? What mean the immense Ratification Meetings that are going the rounds of the several Wards in the City and culminated in the grand Opdyke Mass Meeting, that swelled the walls of Cooper Institute and overflowed in thousands, that rallied around the one grand centre of Ratification last evening? What! is any one so silly as to think that there is any truth in the charge of "Bargain with Wood?" What! that a respectable Opposition Party, combining all the opposition elements, and showing the *data* of figures that we can reliably present as the basis of its prospects of success, should combine with one rotten faction of the Democratic Party to lift it to power, and wholly throw away its own splendid chance to step in amidst the divided counsels of the enemy and bear away the palm for itself.

When people desire the election of a candidate they do not usually electioneer against him with the heart and zeal that Republicans everywhere are electioneering against Fernando Wood. Let Mr. Munchausen rack his fancy for another slander, only be advised and let the next one be within the range of probability.

ALL CLASSES UNITED FOR MR. OPDYKE—THE REACTION IN HIS FAVOR—MR. HAVEMEYER SHOULD WITHDRAW.

The prospects of Mr. Havemeyer's election decrease in the same ratio that Mr. Opdyke's constantly improves. Each hour strengthens the conviction that Mr. Opdyke is the only party that can defeat Fernando Wood, and louder and louder is repeated the demand that Mr. Havemeyer should retire from the field. How stand the forces?

Parties. Nominees.	
Mozart Hall—Fernando Wood, at least	28,000
Tammany Hall—W. F. Havemeyer, at most	15,000
Total Democratic vote	43,000
Republican—George Opdyke, (straight vote in 1857)	24,000
American—George Opdyke, (vote in 1857—12,000).	6,000
People's Party—George Opdyke, (vote three weeks ago, 2,160)	1,500
"Cartmen and Truckmen"—George Opdyke, (said to be 6,000 strong)	1,000
Disaffected Whigs, opponents to Tammany Hall, as well as Mr. Wood and others	1,000
	33,500
Total vote	76,500

Does any one believe that the above estimate is unfair or improbable? Why both the Democratic candidates are given a larger vote by 13,000 than that party polled only one year ago, and the Republican vote is left the same as it was then. One year ago the Tammany nominee for Comptroller, Mr. Purser, received 18,383; Mozart, Russell, 11,993, and Mr. Haws 33,469. Who shall say that Mr. Opdyke will not poll all the vote this year, that Mr. Haws did last year? Mr. Opdyke is a more popular man than Mr. Haws. He is known as a man of sterling integrity. The mercantile community in which his name has been prominent for a quarter of a century indorse his character as one made up of conscience, rectitude and truth. His course at Albany last year is proof of the same thing. WHY, THEN, WILL HE NOT POLL ALL THE VOTE THAT MR. HAWS DID LAST YEAR? HE WILL. COMMON SENSE CANNOT ESCAPE THE CONVICTION THAT HIS VOTE WILL DOUBLE THAT OF MR. HAVEMEYER. WHY, THEN, DOES NOT THE LATTER WITHDRAW FROM THE FIELD? WHAT OBJECT CAN MR. HAVEMEYER HAVE IN HELPING TO SECURE THE ELECTION OF FERNANDO WOOD, BY DRAWING OFF THOSE WHO WOULD OTHERWISE GO FOR MR. OPDYKE. MR. HAVEMEYER, IT IS YOUR COACH THAT STOPS THE WAY. CLEAR THE TRACK. WITHDRAW. PUBLIC GOOD, COMMON SENSE, A NOBLE PURPOSE, THE DEFEAT OF FERNANDO WOOD SAYS, WITHDRAW—WITHDRAW!

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY ELECTION.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE—PATRICK McELROY.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nomination.

JOINT EDITORSHIP OF THE WOOD ORGANS A FAILURE.

The joint-stock editorial company now managing the *News* and *Tribune* in behalf of Wood, has certainly failed thus far to much improve the tone of the former paper, while utterly degrading and disgracing the columns of the latter. In the ribaldry, open buncombe, and daring misrepresentation of its electioneering paragraphs, the *Tribune* has ceased to be a Metropolitan journal, and has apparently set up as the standard for its own imitation the squibs and venomous personalities in the Texan *Screaming Eagle*, pending a contest for hog-reeve or constableship in the frontier town of publication. We have no heart to criticise this degenerate trash, nor is there any necessity for replying to tirades which do not even aspire to argument. Let others notice the abuse of Cyrus W. Field because he sees clearly the cruel scheme of political slaughter now on foot against George Opdyke, amongst the *machine-Republican* and presses, in his honest and clear judgment to sustain Wm. F. Havemeyer, rather than assist in the present surreptitious attempt to make our City again pass under the desperate clutches of Wood. For ourselves, the past praise of Mr. Field by the *Tribune* in its calmer moments, is a sufficient answer in that gentleman's behalf to all present slanders and attacks from the same source. The *machine-Republican* organ at present seems to have lost its head; but when the fit is over, we doubt not that it will be the first to ask forgiveness for its aberration from public honesty of the many thousand readers now shocked and disgusted by its political treachery to Mr. Opdyke and its cowardly, indirect, but most active support of the man whom it has often denounced as "a disgrace to our public life"—Fernando Wood.

WOOD ATTEMPTING TO OPERATE ON THE HACK, STAGE AND LIVERY INTERESTS.

The agents of Wood in the up-town Stage Districts are actively circulating a story that during Wm. F. Havemeyer's former Mayoralties he was unjustly and needlessly harsh to the hackmen, stage-drivers, livery-stable keepers, carmen and others requiring licenses to pursue these and the like walks of business. In proof of these unfounded and false charges, the emissaries of Wood now circulate copies of certain "General Orders" issued by *Andrew H. Mickle during his Mayoralty*, the name of Wm. F. Havemeyer BEING SUBSTITUTED IN PLACE OF MICKLE'S, and the deception wearing a very specious appearance. The getters-up of these forgeries are the same who forged a speech from Zophar Mills, who converted Dr. R. B. Bradford into Ex-Surrogate Alex. W. Bradford, and who employed two scamps at the late Wood meeting to personate Reuben Withers and Mr. Wilmerding. In the forged "General Orders," however, they have made *one bad mistake*, which a man of Wood's experience in this business should be ashamed of—THE DATE OF THE ORDERS BELONGS TO THE MICKLE MAYORALTY IN 1846, AND NOT TO THE MAYORALTIES OF WM. F. HAVEMEYER, IN EITHER 1845 OR 1848, MR. HAVEMEYER HAVING ALWAYS BEEN A FRIEND OF THE STAGE AND HACK INTERESTS, AND BEING NOW OPPOSED BY A CORRUPT COMBINATION OF THE WOOD AND *machine Republican* POLITICIANS, ON THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE GROUND THAT, IF ELECTED, HE WOULD OPPOSE CERTAIN CORRUPT SCHEMES.

AN ITEM FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Wood's daily handbill, in which was published a fulsome and ridiculous speech eulogistic of Wood,—said speech, according to Wood's *Lesser Organ*, having been delivered by Mr. Zophar Mills,—now grows furiously indignant because that honored and respected Fireman and friend of the Fire Department should have repudiated, as he did in the letter published yesterday, all sympathy or connection with Wood, all presence or participation at the meeting, denouncing the whole speech as a fabrication, and winding up with the sentence, "I have opposed and will oppose Wood's election as utterly unworthy of confidence." Far from feeling penitence for the wrong thus committed against the fair fame and character of Zophar Mills; the *Lesser Organ* of Wood (the *Tribune* being his greater one) insists that "*another and better* Zophar Mills" did really speak as reported,—this other *unknown* Zophar Mills being a "lion roaring in the forest," while Zophar Mills of the Fire Department is described in Wood's paper as "an ass listening for the echo of his own bray." Firemen of New-York, will you not exert yourselves in this election to nail this double crime of LIE AND INSULT on the forehead of Fernando Wood? One might have thought that the forgery of a speech was bad enough, but when injurious language, and not apology, follows the detection of such an offence, there is then nothing left to be thought of except EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

A WRONGED MAN TURNING ON HIS PERSECUTORS.

We regard Mr. Opdyke's position with the sincerest compassion, and feel as indignant as any of his friends at the infamous scheme of which he is now being made the victim. An amiable and upright citizen, Mr. Opdyke has done nothing to deserve the cruel sacrifice now being made of all his future interests by the *machine*-men of West Washington Market and the City Railroads. In company with Mr. Conkling, he has bitter reason to complain; but more fortunate than his fellow-sufferer, Geo. Opdyke will retain in his hands *until next* Monday evening *a noble weapon of revenge* against the schemers who are now using him as the mere cat's-paw to draw Wood's chestnuts and their own out of the City furnace. *Let Mr. Opdyke think how he can best punish them*, and then act promptly and with vigor on WHAT MUST BE HIS CONCLUSION! We suggest nothing, preferring to leave the ultimate determination to Mr. Opdyke's UNBIASED JUDGMENT.

TO THE LABORING MEN AND MECHANICS OF OUR CITY.

Let the honest laboring men of our City never forget that when Wood was elected Mayor, their wages stood at TEN SHILLINGS A DAY; that they were reduced steadily to *nine shillings, eight shillings, seven shillings, and six shillings during his rule*; and that now again, since the City Treasury has been released from his dominion, their wages have gone steadily up to *seven shillings, eight shillings, nine shillings*; and now stand AGAIN AT TEN SHILLINGS A DAY WITH EVERY PROSPECT OF INCREASING, IF OUR CITY GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO BE ADMINISTERED BY HONEST HANDS. How is this, they may ask, and we will answer: *The general standard of wages in this City must always depend on the rates given by those* LARGE CONTRACTORS WHO TAKE STREET-OPENINGS AND OTHER JOBS OF A LIKE CHARACTER FROM THE CITY GOVERNMENT. When there is a Street Commissioner, such as Charles Devlin, *whom Wood appointed*, these Contractors, it may be inferred, have to pay handsomely for their contracts before they get them; and so the *fee of four or five thousand dollars deducted out of the net profit of the job, has to be made good to the Contractor* BY A REDUCTION OF THE LABORING MAN'S AND MECHANIC'S WAGES! Remember this *next Tuesday!* when you go to vote for Mayor! *Every vote for Wood*, IS A VOTE FOR LOWER WAGES, SCARCE EMPLOYMENT, HEAVY TAXATION, HIGH PRICED MARKETS, AND THE GENERAL DISTRESS OF ALL CLASSES EXCEPT THE LITTLE PREDATORY COHORT WHO FORM WOOD'S BODY GUARD.

THE TWO CALLS—ANALYSIS OF OPDYKE AND HAVEMEYER.

Let any one acquainted with our City contrast the few hundred names appended to the Opdyke Call, in yesterday's *Tribune*, with the two or three thousand names appended to the Call for the Havemeyer meeting, irrespective of party, at the Merchants' Exchange. Every name in the Havemeyer Call is *an autograph*, while abundant evidence exists on the very face of the Opdyke Call that such few *known names* as have been used were not *written by the parties purporting to sign*. If Chas. A. Peabody, for instance, whose name is attached to the Wood-Opdyke pronunciamento, had been asked to sign in person, could he have signed "Judge Peabody," as the name reads on the list? Or will any one believe that "John Clancy," County Clerk, and "Wm. H. Ludlow," late Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, ever authorized the use of their names? It is also to be remarked that the *Machine Republicans*, feeling keenly their paucity of names, have added real and supposed addresses to a majority of the alleged signatures, thus making two lines of print instead of one, and repeating *over and over again*, wherever wanted to fill up a blank, some half dozen names which appear to be marched into the columns again and again at regular intervals. It would hardly be fair to contrast with this awkward squad of real, pretending and double heading-signers, the army of prominent representative men who yesterday marched under the Havemeyer banner. The indorsers of Havemeyer embrace such names as Stephen Whitney, Amos R. Eno, Moses Taylor, Wm. Kent, Cyrus W. Field, Charles Morgan, E. W. Treis & Co., James T. Brady, Samuel Barstow, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., Wilson G. Hunt, Charles O'Conor, Walter Underhill, Charles A. Heckscher, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.; R. L. and A. Stuart, Francis P. Gage, Richard O'Gorman, Olyphant, Son & Co.; J. F. Zibley; Stone, Starr & Co.; Henry G. Marquand, Charles A. Clinton, Wm. Nelson & Sons, Eph. Treadwell's Sons. Benj. H. Field, Peter Cooper, N. W. Stuyvesant, John T. Rollins, Jonathan Thompson, H. Van Schaik, John Crolius, John T. Brady, S. L. M. Barlow, H. O'Neil, Clark, Dodge & Co.; J. M. Boorman; Young, McAndrew, Ranken & Co.; Wm. Coxe Dusenbury, John R. Bacon, and MORE THAN THREE THOUSAND OTHERS, all men of the first standing in their respective walks of life, and REPRESENTING ALL SHADES AND AFFINITIES OF HONEST POLITICAL SENTIMENT. There is not a name on the Havemeyer Call which is not a passport to respect and credit, both socially and in business; and the names given above have only been selected with a view to represent the entire merging of all political sentiment in this contest for an honest City Government.

[Advertisement.]

Who is Solomon L. Hull?

The *Courier and Enquirer* of Dec. 1 has the following editorial article:

"Tammany Hall politicians have called in question the fitness of Solomon L. Hull for the office of Corporation Counsel. There is also a malicious attempt to damage the character of Mr. Hull, which has been exhibited in the Times. It is insinuated that he is unknown, or, so far as known, not favorably. The friends of Mr. Hull, who have long known him in all the relations of life, and especially his large clientage, respond to these insinuations of the Times, and answer the question, "Who Solomon L. Hull is."

Mr. Hull came to this City in January, 1854, and became a partner of Allen & Stocker, No. 15 Wall-street. The firm of Allen, Hull & Stocker did a large and important business up to the time that Mr. Allen retired from practice. Mr. Allen was for years engaged in law business in this City, and a brother of his, residing in the City of Buffalo, brought about the copartnership which led to Mr. Hull's residence in New-York. Mr. Stocker retired from the firm, and Mr. Hull became the sole manager of the business.

Mr. Hull's ability is fully *tested* by his great success in his profession. Among his clients may be named E. V. Haughwout & Co., C. G. Gunther & Co., Aug. Witlock & Co., Haines Brothers, Sillech Nichols, Hemmenway & Beveridge, A. Rich & Brother, Hornthal & Whitehead, and other leading houses. During the year 1858, Mr. Hull had over one hundred calendar causes in the Supreme, Superior, and Court of Common Pleas of this City. This is an answer to the Times' article as to what Courts Mr. Hull has practiced in. His business comports well with the rising young lawyers of New-York.

Mr. Hull read law with the well-known firm of Cameron & Wadsworth, of the city of Buffalo. Mr. Wadsworth is well known to the State as City Attorney and Mayor of Buffalo, and lately a Senator from Erie County. He was admitted to practice and commenced his profession in that city, under the copartnership name of Benedict & Hull. He practiced his profession about three years in Buffalo before he took up his residence in New-York. He was educated at Lima Seminary, the best educational institution in Western New-York. He went to Lima in April, 1846, and remained there between three and four years. He stood very high in his classes. His standing at Lima will show with what regard he was held by the Professors of that institution. Mr. Hull was left in early life to provide for himself, and carve out his own fortunes. He has already achieved great success in his profession at the early age of 33 years. He is an indefatigable worker, possesses great energy of character, and executive ability. He stands to-day among the most eminent and successful lawyers of his own age and experience, having been long intrusted with large and responsible interests; he has acquitted himself with ability and fidelity to his clients, for he has their entire confidence.

Thus it is seen, who and what Solomon L. Hull is. He is able, prompt, energetic, straightforward, upright, and will, though a comparatively young man, bring to the discharge of the office of Corporation Counsel, high and marked qualifications. Let Solomon L. Hull, the Republican candidate for Corporation Counsel be sustained.

The Buffalo *Express*, Nov. 29, edited by A. M. Clapp, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in 1857, speaks of Mr. Hull thus:

"New-York City Election.—The Charter election of the City of New-York takes place next Tuesday. The Tammany Democrats have nominated Mr. Havemeyer for Mayor. The Mozart Democrats have put their standard in the hands of Fernando Wood, and the Republicans have selected an excellent ticket, with Mr. Opdyke for Mayor, and Solomon L. Hull, Esq., for Corporation Attorney. This ticket ought to succeed. Mr. Hull, the nominee for Corporation Attorney, it will be remembered, was formerly a resident of this city. He studied the law profession in this city, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He continued the practice of law here with good success until 1854, when he removed to the City of New-York. While here, he was a consistent, energetic and thorough Whig, and as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the people of his Ward, he was elected the last year of his stay in this city to represent it in the Board of Supervisors. Through those peculiar qualities of head and heart which gave him success here, we notice that his career has been upward and onward in the City of his present residence. As an energetic, persevering, consistent Republican, he is deserving of the support of the party. His nomination for this important trust may be regarded as evidence of the confidence of his fellow-citizens of New-York, in his qualifications as a lawyer, and his integrity and ability as a man.

[Advertisement.]

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For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the dépôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

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Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Scrofula and Consumption, it is contended, are incurable, but the thousands of actual cures effected by Holloway's medicines, in every part of the civilized world, are a universal refutation of such fallacies.

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Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains:

BIOGRAPAICAL SKETCH OF WASHINGTON IRVING—With an account of the Funeral at Sunnyside.

THE VIRGINIA PANIC—The Latest from Charlestown—Letters from Brown and Cook—Gov. Wise's Northern Correspondence.

A NEW STORY—How I became a Hero.

AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmers.

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THE NEWS—Summaries of News—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.

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NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
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This saloon will be found one of the best and most convenient places in the City for merchants to dine. The lower, or Fountain Saloon, is kept especially for, and is peculiarly adapted to that purpose, having large and commodious tables, and being quiet and retired. The bill of fare is the largest in the City, and at the same time the most economical, and the viands are finest the country affords.

Keep Warm and Dry!

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Right opposite of Old St. Paul's,

The hatter WHITE receives his calls;
Come one, come all, make no delays,
And buy your Hats and Furs for the Holidays.
At No. 216 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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Bridgewater Paint, a Mineral Oxyd, 60 Per Cent. Natural Dissolved Silica.—Do you want your Roof made durable with an imperishable coat of Brown Glass? Send your orders to
HICKS & BETTS, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

No young man should think of choosing a business without first learning whether his Phrenological developments best qualify him for that pursuit. Thousands choose wrongly, and therefore fail. Examinations daily at FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

Useful in Every House, For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s

IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No 500 BROADWAY.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents. Black or Brown.—Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. HILL, Inimitable Hair Cutter, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown.

Balmoral Boots, Cloth Button and Gaiter Boots, of all styles, for Ladies, Boys, Misses and Infants. Boots and Shoes, with India-rubber Boots and Shoes, in great variety, at MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts—Ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. A sure fit guaranteed. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

MARRIED.

Montross—Hicks.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Charles C. Norton, Gilbert R. Montross to Maggie W., daughter of Wm. D. Hicks, all of this City.

Fonner—Van Norden.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 28, by Rev. W. C. Wikels, Mr. John R. Fonner to Miss Mary Elizabeth Van Norden, both of this City.

Stone—Young.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev Dr. De Witt, William F. Stone to Martha, daughter of T. S. Young, Esq.

Stillman—Brown.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Thomas Stillman, of this City, to Emma G. Brown, of Brooklyn.

Walker—Hanifen.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, by Rev. J. Dowling, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Isaac P. Walker to Miss Maggie Hanifen, both of this City.

☞ Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

Meeker—Smith.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Wm. E. Eigenbrodt, D. D., Joseph O. Meeker and Miss M. Eliza, daughter of L. E. P. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

Thompson—Leslie.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Jno. A. Paddock, John Q. Thompson, of Chicago, Ill., to Rebecca H. Leslie, daughter of Thomas Leslie, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Scott—Loder.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, J. M. Scott, of New-York, to Emily A., daughter of Lewis B. Loder.

Garnsforth—Ininch.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Dr. Lewis Brookly, Robert Garnsforth to Nancy M. Ininch.

DIED.

Walsh.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 1, Hugh Walsh, M. D., late of Fordham, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 78 West 14th-st., on Saturday, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Hicks.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 1, of scarlet fever, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Michael W. and Easter Hicks, aged 6 years 6 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 423 Greenwich-st., to-day, (Friday,) Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are particularly invited to attend without further notice.

Ball.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, after a short illness, Wm. G. Ball, Esq., aged 78 years.

The relatives of the family are requested to assemble at his late residence, No. 66 E. 9th-st., at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, and his friends and acquaintances generally are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral services, at the Mercer-st. Church, near Clinton-place, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Hubie.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, Jane A. Hubie, eldest daughter of the late John Hubie.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 168 East 10th-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Meakim.—In this City, after a long illness, Elizabeth, relict of the late James Meakim, aged 70 years.

Her friends, and those of her son John, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 170 East 15th-st., on Friday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock M.

Wolfe.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 30, Anna B., wife of Udolpho Wolfe, of this City, and daughter of James W. Burke, of New-Orleans, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Joel Wolfe, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 99 West 14th-st.

Joyce.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 27, George Burton Joyce, son of Thomas and Susan A. Joyce, aged 7 years and 3 months.

Reese.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, Margaret, wife of George B. Reese.

Hyde.—In Palmyra, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 22, Mr. Stephen Hyde, eldest surviving son of Rev. Dr. Hyde, late of Lee, Mass., aged 59 years.

Vanderwerken.—At St. Paul, Minnesota, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, Bailey Vanderwerken, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 35 years.

LECTURE BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

THE GILLETTE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION have great pleasure in announcing the great LECTURE on the LIFE and CHARACTER of
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT,
By BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.,
At the Cooper Institute,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 2.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at Chase's Banking House, No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 625, Dec. 1, 1859.
24, 70, 18, 77, 33, 27, 57, 37, 73, 54, 20, 50, 31, 67.
Class No. 626, Dec. 1, 1859.
34, 44, 75, 53, 67, 45, 28, 55, 7, 46, 42, 38, 41.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 1, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
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EXTRAORDINARY SALE
OF
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AT A
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E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
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Having received large consignments of Goods from Europe, for sale on Manufacturer's Account, and having themselves an unusually heavy and choice stock of Goods on hand, have, in view of the approaching close of the business season, determined *to make a large reduction in their prices*,

From This Time Until the 1st of January Next, to insure a large demand, and thus enable them to materially reduce their stock before the close of the year.

In consequence of the reduced standard of Austrian Currency, they are enabled to offer their Bohemian and German Goods, Purchased at the Late Fair at Leipsic, at Unparalleled Low Prices.

The following are a sample of their reduced prices:

Complete White French China Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, with a complete service of Rich Cut and Engraved Bohemian Glassware for 12 persons, comprising Decanters, Goblets, Champagnes, Wines, Hocks, Celeries, Centre Bowls, Preserve Dishes, &c., &c.,

FOR SEVENTY DOLLARS,

which we assert to be the cheapest sets ever sold in this country.

Rich Decorated Dining Services, at $80, $115 and $125, and upward.

Heavy Silver-plated Casters, at $5, $7 and $10, and Sheffield Quality at $15 and $20.

Fine Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, at $25 and $30, and of exquisite style and finish, at $35.

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Real Bohemian Colored and Engraved Wine Bottles, at $1 50 per pair.

Rich Cut and Engraved Decanters, $5 per pair, and Cut Bohemian Goblets, $4 per dozen, &c., &c., &c.

We ask the public to examine our goods and prices, and see that *the reduction of prices is genuine*.

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FOR MAYOR,
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LEDIARD'S BON SANTE,
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A DELIGHTFUL LIQUER,
WHOLESOME AND AGREEABLE.
EVERYBODY LIKES IT.
NO NEW YEAR'S TABLE COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.
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The work is beautifully issued in the holiday style of tinted paper, and with handsome binding, and is very finely and abundantly illustrated.

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American poetry has few more beautiful things to boast than some of the pieces of Mr. Willis. They well deserve the sumptuous dress in which they are now offered.

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The illustrations will especially delight all who appreciate art. They are numerous and exquisite, and have all been designed and engraved for this work.

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From Life Illustrated.

His poems are read, we believe, with more real pleasure than those of any other writer among us. It should, and doubtless will be, the most popular gift book of the season, combining as it does beauty of thought, beauty of expression, and beauty of execution.

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It is well known that bathings, ointments, and external applications, only drive rheumatism from one part of the system to another, sometimes with fatal results. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS often cure the worst and most protracted cases. This simple medicated Sugar Pill will do more to eradicate the disease than quantities of crude medicines, and has cured when all other means have failed. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1.

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LECTURE BY REV. DR. CHAPIN.

Subject—*Woman and her Worth.*

At the 16th-st. Baptist Church, (near 8th-av.,) on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents; may be had at the booksellers, and at the door.

Prof. ELDER will preside at the Organ.

REV. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., WILL LECTURE in Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2. Subject—*Obstacles to the Training of Youth in our National Circumstances.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. Lecture at 7½ o'clock.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.—Persons who are afflicted with these diseases are respectfully invited to call upon ELI W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing persons that have been pronounced incurable. Office for the treatment of Pulmonary diseases only, No. 158 Bowery. Send for a pamphlet on Consumption, gratis.

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS.
ELEGANTLY COATED WITH GUM.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS
Are composed of New Medicinal Agents from the vegetable kingdom—of Extracts, Gums, Balsams, from Roots, Plants, Herbs, Trees and Flowers, possessing wonderful medicinal virtues recently discovered by Dr. Radway, the discoverer of
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
and
RENOVATING RESOLVENT,
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RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS
are the only purely vegetable pills in general use, and are a
POSITIVE SUBSTITUTE
For CALOMEL, MERCURY, ANTIMONY, and their KINDRED MINERALS.

It is a startling fact that nine-tenths of the prescriptions given to the sick by physicians contain calomel and mercury, and their kindred poisons. No matter what the disease may be—whether active, acute, inflammatory or chronic—whether malarious, infectious, or contagious—whether fever, small-pox, influenza, scrofula, diarrhœa, consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, skin eruptions, rheumatism—calomel, mercury, corrosive sublimate, in one form or another, is prescribed, and this with no other view or expectation of the physician than merely changing the condition of the disease, at the risk of entailing upon the patient other maladies of a more frightful character than the original ailment.

This dangerous practice is by no means confined to the regular physician; but the majority of the so-called VEGETABLE and CATHARTIC PILLS, *advertised to the world, contain more or less calomel, mercury, antimony and other mineral poisons*. As an evidence of this deception, so generally practiced, mark the effects which the most popular of these pills, called vegetable, produce upon the system of those who take them for any length of time. At first *drastic purgation*, cramping and pinching the bowels, when an evacuation occurs, then leaving the system reduced in strength; and if the use of these pills are omitted for a day or two, the bowels again become costive, and the liver, stomach, kidneys, skin, are again disordered, and the general system thrown out of balance. Those, therefore, who desire to avoid this uncertain method of medication, are advised to resort to

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
which are the only
PERFECTLY PURGATIVE PILLS,
AND THE ONLY CERTAIN
Vegetable Substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Antimony and other Mineral Poisons in general use.

Those who use these Pills when sick, or experience unpleasant symptoms of approaching disease, may rely upon immediate recovery, and will be blessed with continued HEALTH.

THEY PURIFY AND EQUALIZE THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

THEY CORRECT ALL IRREGULARITIES OF THE LIVER, STOMACH, BOWELS, HEART, BLADDER, KIDNEYS, HEAD AND BRAIN.

THEY PURGE AND EXPEL FROM THE SYSTEM OF THE SICK all morbid *and* CORRUPT HUMORS, AND RESTORE THE DISEASED ORGANS TO HEALTH AND REGULARITY OF ACTION.

UNDER THEIR HEALTHFUL INFLUENCE—

THE PULSE becomes regular and healthy.

THE HEART, LIVER, STOMACH *and bowels* discharge their several functions with healthful regularity, and the entire system is invested with such high conditions of health as to render it impregnable to the attacks of disease.

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In fifteen minutes after a dose of Radway's Regulating Pills are taken, no matter what may be the character of the disease, the malady will be arrested in its progress, and the patient will find immediate relief, and in from four to six hours an evacuation of the bowels will follow; a few doses will radically expel from the body all diseased and foul humors. They search out and expel all deep-seated humors and morbid deposits from the blood, skin, joints, liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels; they purge from the system all unclean and unhealthy humors, restoring a healthful regularity of action to every organ in the system. We have not space in this advertisement to enumerate all the diseases and complaints which a dose or two of these Pills will so quickly cure, but will state that in all cases where it is desirable to produce an evacuation of the bowels, or to keep the bowels regular, or to restore the Liver, Heart and Kidneys to a healthy action, and to equalize the circulation of the blood, these desideratums will be quickly attained by a dose or two of Radway's Regulating Pills.

THEIR GREAT SUPERIORITY TO OTHER PILLS.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are more powerful and thorough in their operation. Yet they do not occasion the griping pains, weakness and debility which follow an ordinary dose of other pills; from two to four of Radway's Pills will produce a more thorough and effectual discharge from the bowels, in from four to six hours, than six to ten of any other purgative or cathartic pill known to the world; and the evacuations occasioned by Radway's Pills will be healthy, natural and pleasant.

In cases of Inflammation of the Bowels, Bilious Colic, Fevers of all kinds, Headaches, Inflammation of the Bladder or Kidneys, Apoplexy, Congestion of the Brain, relief in all cases is afforded in *fifteen* minutes after a dose of Radway's Pills are taken, and a cure effected in from four to six hours. We have never known a patient to die with any inflammatory or bilious disorder after taking a dose of Radway's Regulating Pills.

NO WEAKNESS, NO SICKNESS AT THE STOMACH
NO GRIPING PAINS follow their use.

In all cases of FEVERS, CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, INFLUENZA, COLDS, COUGHS, HEADACHES, DISORDERED STOMACH, LIVER and HEART COMPLAINTS, relief from these difficulties is experienced *in fifteen minutes after a dose of the Pills are taken. They arrest the progress of the disease before an operation takes place, and in all cases an evacuation from the bowels will follow in from four to six hours.*

IN ACUTE DISEASES,
where a brisk operation is required, such as
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
BILIOUS FEVER,
INFLUENZA,
CONGESTION OF THE LIVER OR LUNGS,
REMITTENT OR INTERMITTENT FEVER,
NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREAUX—
FOUR TO SIX OF RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS
will immediately break up the disease, and expel the offending humors from the system, in from four to six hours.

COSTIVENESS,
INDIGESTION,
HEARTBURN,
DYSPEPSIA,
HEADACHE,
WORMS, CONVULSIONS, FITS,
FOUL BREATH, LOSS OF APPETITE—
TWO TO FOUR
of Radway's Regulating Pills will expel from the system the diseased humors occasioning these difficulties.

TO SICK LADIES.

Radway's Regulating Pills will correct all irregularities of the *female system*.

LADIES SUFFERING FROM
HYSTERIA
may rely upon a positive restoration to health by the use of these Pills.

These Pills are elegantly coated with gum, free from taste or smell. Price 25 cents per box, containing 30 Pills. Sold by druggists everywhere, and at RADWAY & CO.'S, No. 23 John-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.

PAINT, GREASE SPOTS, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.

CERTAIN CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. Cheap, safe and agreeable. Price 25 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail on receipt of 30cen

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The great external remedy of the age. Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, and all rheumatic or nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale everywhere.

A TOILET CASE.—DR. JOSEPH BURNETT puts up his four principal toilet articles, Cocoaine, Kalliston, Tooth Wash and Florimel, in a very neat case for the toilet, or for convenience in traveling. These preparations are not only of approved usefulness and all that they profess to be, but also remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity, very seldom met with in articles which are sold at such moderate prices.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

POLITICAL.

GRAND RALLY OF THE FRIENDS OF WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HAVEMEYER ASSOCIATION TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK:

Three candidates are before the people of the City of New-York for their suffrages as Mayor.

William F. Havemeyer, who has been tried and found true to the best interests of the City.

Fernando Wood, who has been tried and found false to everything but his own aggrandisement, and George Opdyke, who for three short months' experience as Assemblyman at Albany, aspires to be the Mayor of a City whose confused and complex municipal jurisdiction being less distinct and defined than either the State or Federal executives, demands more individuality and well tried personal character to meet the lack of stated powers in the many emergencies constantly arising under a defective charter.

Wm. F. Havemeyer represents the proved integrity of the municipal contest.

Fernando Wood represents its proved iniquity, and George Opdyke the vanity of respectable inexperience.

In the present position of City affairs is it not trifling with the crisis to take an experiment when we have experience? Will a few speeches made 160 miles from home insure the safety of those homes?

Can the City afford to try Mr. Opdyke when it knows Mr. Havemeyer and fears Mr. Wood?

A very good citizen may make a very bad Mayor. New men might do in old times, but not in an age upon which Fernando Wood has left his mark. Between Wood and Opdyke it is only the difference between the energetic sagacity of a known bad man, and the possible inefficiency of an unknown good one. Both are disasters, and we believe Havemeyer to be the only alternative between doubt and infamy. But, say some, he is the creature of Tammany; he was nominated, and will be controlled by that clique. History has the answer. Twice nominated and elected from Tammany Hall, in no one instance can it be proved upon him that he was the creature of any Hall but the City Hall, which holds at once the charter of his duties and the proofs of their fulfilment.

Let us rally to his support, then—young men who have reputations to make, and old men who have reputations to save; rich men who would protect their property, and poor men who are toiling to possess property. Wards that have Havemeyer Associations, and all who have Havemeyer feelings, rally in hope, and rally in mass, to unite with this Association, which assembles at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome, at 6½ o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING, to proceed *en masse* to the universal gathering of our citizens, who will convene on that evening at the Cooper Institute, at 7½ P. M.

DAVID S. CODDINGTON, President.

General Secretary, JAMES S. CARPENTIER.

Treasurer, JOHN E. WHITE.

Marshall, L. F. HARRISON.

Wards.	Vice-Presidents,	Secretaries,
1	P. O'Grady,	M. Burns.
2	A. Chancellor,	John F. Horn.
3	A. B. Heath,	J. C. Tucker.
4	Florence McCarthy,	D. Donavan.
5	W. Tupper,	J. T. Henry.
6	Walter Roach,	Geo. Pierson.
7	James McMahon,	C. Hartney.
8	A. Robinson,	J. B. Archer.
9	Jacob Windmuller,	A. S. Sullivan.
10	Dr. Fraenkle,	A. Purdy.
11	Geo. White,	Francis Clarke.
12	H. W. Genet,	John McQuade.
13	Martin Bryant,	Jacob Bennett,
14	M. Corcoran,	Peter McDermott,
15	C. L. Van Zandt,	F. H. Churchill.
16	Walter Roome,	Robert Grant.
17	J. W. Chanler,	A. Eichoff.
18	J. W. Corlies, Jr.,	A. J. Mathews.
19	W. W. Sanger,	C. H. Lyons.
20	W. J. Peck,	Peter Trainer.
21	M. Diefendorf,	J. Augustus Page.
22	Wm. L. Wiley.	W. H. Dougherty.

GRAND MASS MEETING!

The Democratic Republican Electors of the City of New-York, and all others friendly to the nominations of

WM. F. HAVEMEYER
For Mayor,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN
For Corporation Counsel,
and
PATRICK McELROY
For Governor of the Almshouse,

Are requested to meet at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
(Junction 3d and 4th avs. and 8th-st.,)
on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
At 7½ o'clock.

Distinguished Orators will address the meeting.

Friends of
HAVEMEYER, TILDEN, and McELROY,
RALLY AND SAVE THE CITY!

By Order of
JOHN KELLY, Chairman of City Convention, Tammany Hall.
HENRY H. HOWARD, Chairman County Convention, Tammany Hall.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Chairman Central Havemeyer Committee.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Chairman Democratic Republican General Committee, New-York.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Chairman County Ratification Meeting.

FIFTEENTH WARD HAVEMEYER CLUB.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of this Ward was held last evening at No. 12 Le Roy-place. Mr. ELWOOD JONES was called to the Chair, when the following officers were elected:

President—GEO. B. HALL.
Vice-Presidents—HENRY SIMPSON.
NICHOLAS WALSH,
EDWARD SAMMON,
ELWOOD JONES.
WM. J. FAGAN,
JNO. S. FREELAND.
Treasurer—THOS. H. DILKS.
Secretary—JACOB ACORN.

The Chairman announced that the room would be open EVERY EVENING, until after election. The Club will form in procession on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, precisely, to proceed to the Cooper Institute.

JACOB ACORN, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD.
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS.

For School Commissioner,
DANIEL COGER,
For School Inspectors,
ALFRED T. CONKLIN,
NATHANIEL M. TERRY,
(To fill a vacancy.)
For School Trustees,
MAHLON T. HEWIT,
EDWARD M. SKIDMORE,
JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,
(To fill a vacancy.)
ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.

SAM'L T. McKINNEY, ISRAEL D. WALTER, } Secretaries.

The above ticket received a unanimous and cordial adoption at a large and influential meeting of the voters of the Ward, without distinction of party, held Monday evening, Nov. 28 1859.

NINTH WARD.
HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.

A meeting of the citizens of the IXth Ward, favorable to the election of WM. F. HAVEMEYER as Mayor of this City, and of an honest City Government, are requested to meet at the Adriatic, corner of Hudson and Barrow sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by several distinguished gentlemen.

Joseph D. Baldwin,
Wm. D. Kennedy,
Henry C. Bailey,
Fred. Rodenfeldt,
Isaac B. Haines,
Chas. McIlhargy,
Jacob Windmuller,
Solomon Banta,
Philip W. Engs,
John Oakford,
Wm. H. Duseuberry,
R. B. Fosdick,
Wm. Baldwin,
Chas. J. Chipp,
Samuel Long,
P. Foley,
John Walsh.

OPDYKE, HULL AND PINKNEY.
COME ONE, COME ALL.

A grand Mass Ratification Meeting of the German Republicans will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Volksgarten, No. 45 Bowery. Sam. E. Tyschirner, W. Kopp, S. B. Dutcher, Dr. Foerch and others will speak.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr.,
C. F. E. LUEDER,
A. BOEDIGER,
W. LETZEISER,
A. FEILEN,
} Committee.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Republican and Citizens' School Ticket, commended to the consideration of the good men of all parties:

For Commissioner,
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE.
For Inspector,
MANNING MERRILL.
For Trustees,
ENEAS ELLIOT,
WILLIAM GARDNER.

EIGHTENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR ALDERMAN,
WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., BUILDER.

Voters, continue your confidence upon one who has done nobly in the Council Board since January last.

H. A. HURLUTT, Chairman,
THEO. G. GLANBRUEKLER, Secretary Aldermanic Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Head-quarters at Thorp's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway. Citizens of all parties, favorable to an honest and efficient City Administration, and to the election of officers under no obligations to corrupt organizations, are invited to meet daily at this place.

SEVENTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT,
(Twenty-second Ward,)
PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR COUNCILMAN,
EDWARD TIMPSON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND CITIZEN NOMINATION,

For Commissioner of Common Schools, 16th Ward:
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
SIDNEY A. YEOMANS, Sec'y. THOS. CHRISTY, Ch'n.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!—THE REPUBLICANS OF THE XVITH WARD, And all others opposed to corrupt Administrations of the City Government, are invited to meet at KNICKERBOCKER HALL, 8th-av. and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7 o'clock, to respond to the nomination of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, SOL. L. HULL, WM. T. PINKNEY, and other Republican nominations.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting:

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
WM. CURTIS NOYES,
JAMES A. BRIGGS,
WM. M. EVARTS,
LUTHER R. MARSH,
ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH HOXIE,
ISAAC DAYTON,
HORACE GREELEY,
JAMES W. NYE,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
CHAUNCEY SHAFFER,
W. H. FRY, and others.

Committee of Arrangements.

DAVID R. JAQUES,
HUGH GARDNER,
R. A. ADAMS,
WM. ORTON,
JAMES CUTHELL,
GEO. MANCHOT,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
ALEX. McLEOD.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD HAVEMEYER TILDEN AND McELROY ASSOCIATION will assemble in full force on SATURDAY NEXT, at 7 o'clock P. M., at McCotter's, corner of 2d-av. and 34th-st., with banners, music, torches, &c., &c., to form a procession, and march to the grand monster meeting that is to be held at the Cooper Institute next SATURDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. "All hands on deck." The members will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Mr. McCabe's, No. 391 3d-av., at 8½ o'clock P. M. By order,

CHAS. M. HARWELL, Chairman.

NELSON SMITH, DR. McDONNELL, } Secretaries.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The undersigned, citizens of the XVIIth Ward, being desirous of having the most able and experienced persons elected as School Officers, sincerely recommend to the electors of the Ward the following ticket which is in every respect entitled to the support of the citizens of all parties, who desire to encourage and protect Public Education:

For Commissioner—James Cushing, Jr.
For Inspector—William Hibbard.
For Trustees—{ William H. Vanderhoof. John Lloyd.

These gentlemen are selected from among your best and most respected citizens. They have all served you faithfully during a long and honorable connection with the Schools of the Ward. They have by their energy and care largely contributed to the present excellence of our Schools, and have ever been active promoters of Popular Education. Having been selected for their worth and fitness, they can be conscientiously supported by men of all political parties. Let them be voted for by every friend of Common Schools.

Benjamin R. Winthrop,
Jacob Aims,
George Folsom,
Clarkson Crolius,
Jacob M. Patterson,
George P. Stuttman,
Joseph B. Brewster,
William H. Hoople,
Jackson G. Schultz,
Richard A. Reading,
Charles E. Beebe,
Frederick C. Wagner,
Stephen V. Albro,
Lewis Doty,
John M. Bruce, Jr.,
Stephen Cutter,
William James Todd,
R. W. Martin,
Charles Bruesinghausen,
Isaac McGay,
Peter Balen,
James K. Place,
Paul S. Brown,
Elisha R. Bleecker, M. D.,
Thomas Holman,
Adams H. Gale,
Hiram Merritt,
E. G. Moran,
Robert Reed,
Samuel Cantrell,
And others.

AT A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC Ward Committee of the XVIIth Ward, held Wednesday evening, at Smith's Hall, it was resolved that this organization do hereby indorse the nominations of FREDERICK ROLLWAGEN, Jr., and JOHN RYAN, as our candidates for Councilmen from this Ward in the Fifth Councilmanic District.

JOHN B. FOGERTY, Chairman.
DAVID CRAWFORD, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST WARD HAVEMEYER CLUB are requested to meet at No. 7 Morris-st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, as business of importance will be transacted.

JACOB L. SMITH, Chairman.

JOHN M. BLACKBURN, EDWARD WALCH. } Secretaries.

REPUBLICANS—LOOK OUT FOR YOUR Almshouse Governor, WM. T. PINKNEY.

Friends meet every evening at Smithsonian House, corner Broadway and Houston-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.

Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.

Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway

291 KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, 291
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
291 WINDOW SHADES. 291
291 LACE CURTAINS. 291
291 BROCATELLE CURTAINS 291
291 SATIN DE LAINE CURTAINS. 291
291 UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES. 291

279 WE HAVE COMMENCED OUR USUAL CLOSING-OUT SALE 279
OF
281 DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS, 281
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
283 CUMMING, SIMPSON, & ARMSTRONG, 283
Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN CURTAINS.

SATIN DE LAINES Reduced to $1 50 per yard,
Or made up in Curtains,
With Cornices and Trimmings complete,
At $15, $18, $20, and $25 per Set.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)
Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for
CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.

Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.

T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS are now considered indispensable to all who value a soft, smooth, white hand. They protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Impervious to water, hot or cold. GOODYEAR'S India-Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 33 John st. Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of RUBBER GOODS, Wholesale and Retail.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.

HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES CORDS, Tassels and Fringes, Bugle Gimps and Fringes, Velvet Buttons and Ribbons, all colors and widths, Hair Nets in great variety. ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th st.

N. B.—Alexander's Gloves.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.

N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.

B. GOGE.
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane, Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c. Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, No. 39 Maiden-lane. 39

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 693 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5, Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

ATHENÆUM.—AT A MEETING OF THE ATHENÆUM, held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, 1859, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the members of the Athenæum of New-York share in the profound sorrow which is everywhere felt at the death of WASHINGTON IRVING.

Resolved, That while contemplating this event, which deprives the world of letters of its most illustrious ornament, we dwell with especial pride and affection on the memory of one who, by a long life of constant devotion to American literature, has justly earned the name of its most honored patriarch and representative.

Resolved, That the immortal legacy which he has left in his works entitles him to the enduring gratitude of the American people, and that the Athenæum hereby offers its coöperation in embodying the sentiment of public appreciation in the form of some appropriate memorial.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of the Association, be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the morning and evening papers of the City.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
FRANK MOORE, Secretary.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A GORDON CARD and bill-head press in good order. Apply to No. 55 Liberty-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a situation as housekeeper in a private family; she is thoroughly competent, having had over twenty years' experience; would go South, or travel with an invalid, being a skillful nurse. The very best of references given and required. Address, for one week, E. S., Brooklyn Post-office, stating real name, with particulars, and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry, can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 4 Bank-st., near Greenwich-av., for two days. Best of references.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, meats, jellies, &c. No objection to assist with the washing if required. Will go a short distance in the country. City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERienced and trustworthy woman, as nurse and seamstress; knows the care of infants from their birth, which her references will show; is also a good seamstress; will make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as an excellent cook; has no objection to assisting with the washing and ironing of a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 15th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing by a very capable, reliable girl, or would do general housework; is a very faithful, economical girl, and can give the best of City references. Call for MARGARET, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WANTS a situation in a private family; would have no objection to make herself generally useful; has good reference from her former employer, where she lived for the past six years. Can be seen at No. 198 East 21st-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game, soups and pastry; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing if required; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and help with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; can come well recommended from the family with whom she lived four years. Call at No. 130½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOman a situation as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and fine washing, or to do general housework. Good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH excellent City references, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Call, or address a note to ADVERTISER, No. 327 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; can do chamberwork; is willing and obliging to her employer. Call at No. 101½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; good references from her last place. No. 137 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD THOROUGH cook; understands baking, and will assist with the washing of a small private family; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call, for two days at No. 3 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of a baby; wages moderate in a good home. Call for two days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call, during two days, at No. 36 13th-st., west of 5th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation either as seamstress and lady's maid, or seamstress and children's maid, or chambermaid. Apply at No. 51 Clinton-place, where reference of the most satisfactory character will be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family by a respectable Scotch woman who understands her business perfectly; is neat, clean and obliging, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing and assist with washing. Is competent for either situation. City reference. Apply at No. 471 6th-av., in the store, between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., front room, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or plain sewing. The best of reference. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 137 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as seamstress; would not object to do light chamberwork; can be seen for three days at No. 168 West 43d-st., between 7th and 8th av. Has no objection to go to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid, or take care of children; can do all kinds of needlework; not long in this country. Call at 113 East 22d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, employment by the week or month; can cut and make children's clothes, and sew all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 193 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-rate cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 19 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do the general housework of a private family; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 527 Pearl-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook. City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 160 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman, desires a situation; is a good cook and baker of bread, pies and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer. Good recommendations. Apply, for two days, at No. 92 Concord-st., between Bridge and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPing, wishes to procure situations for two excellent servants; one as cook, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 72 West 11th-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman, by a single man, of long experience in his profession in Europe and America; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has no objection to make himself useful; has the best of recommendations. Address E. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or No. 654 Broadway, for two days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses; understands gardening well; is a most competent groom and good driver; has the best of references in this City; has no objection to the country. Address W. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man of long experience; has lived with the best families in Europe, and has long testimonials from the best families in this City. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, Mr. Graham's saddlery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. A., No. 932 Broadway, for five days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY, BY A married man, (a Protestant,) as groom, with some private gentleman; he understands the care of horses well; also carriages, wagons and harness; has good reference. Address C. W., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, who can come well recommended from his last employer, both for sobriety and capability; is a good groom and careful driver; is also a good gardener. Apply at No. 56 Franklin-st., or address J. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A Protestant young man; he has got the best of City reference for the last 8 years; he is sober, honest, and worthy of entire confidence. Can be seen, for three days, between the hours of 8 and 11, at his last employer's, No. 6 East 14th-st.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; has the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen at CHAS. WATERS', No. 840 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUation as coachman; has no objections to a small garden and make himself generally useful; has good reference from the last place he lived in. Address A. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man, 19 years of age, just arrived from the old country. Has good reference. Can be seen, till engaged, in the store No. 217 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady, industrious man, who has lived a number of years in his last place. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 88 3d-av.

UN FRANCAIS AGEDE 30 ANS, ARRIVE depuis peu de temps en Amerique, desireraut entrer en qualité de precepteur dans une famille Americaine ou Française. S'adresser par écrit à Mr. REY DE FORESTER, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO FOREMEN OF TRACK AND six stone masons, to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the Office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH PRACTICAL GAS fitter; one who is willing to work and study his employer's interest; must have good reference. Apply at No. 174 8th av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—A YOUNG, HEALthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply, with references and doctor's certificate, at No. 30 West 36th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD SATINET PRINTER—A SOber man, and one who understands his business thoroughly. None other need apply. Address C. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO COOK, wash and iron; good references required. Apply at No. 115 East 17th-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

LADY'S MAID WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS lady's maid—one who understands dressmaking and hair-dressing. Apply at Clarendon Hotel, Room No. 147.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife (without small children), a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected, on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—PERSONS DESIRING BOARD IN a very quiet neighborhood, in a plain family where but few boarders are taken, can be accommodated on reasonable terms; also a front room on second floor to let, with board, suitable for a married couple or two single gentlemen. Apply at 9 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsire board in a central situation, convenient to down town conveyances; rooms well furnished; table substantial. Address, stating terms, R., Box No. 779 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—APARTMENTS FOR A GENTLEman and wife, or a single gentleman, at No. 303 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE AMERIcan family have to let a fine suite of rooms on the first floor, either furnished or unfurnished, or neatly furnished rooms, with pantry, on second floor. Dinner at 7. References given and required. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and a pleasant double or single room in a small family, where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms, for the Winter, in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to Fulton or Wall st. ferries. Apply No. 87 Hicks-st., corner Pineapple. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 78 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE AND small room, or third floor, may be engaged by gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—FOR SINGLE GENTLEmen in a desirable part of Prince-st., (No. 95,) near Broadway, where the beds, bedding and furniture all new and elegant, and will be kept in the neatest and best manner; hot and cold water and gas in each room. References required in all cases. Rents moderate. Clerks and men of business will find it to their advantage to call and examine before locating for the Winter.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house below 14th-st., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine well-furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED BED AND SITTING room (adjoining) to a single gentleman by a small private family, residing in 22d-st. near 6th-av., in a large three-story house, containing all modern improvements and conveniences. Breakfast given if desired; no other boarders taken. Address W., box No. 2,346 Post office.

NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, —Board for single gentlemen and families. A suite of rooms on second floor, with spacious closets. Families desiring to make permanent arrangements for the Winter will find it for their interest to call. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A neatly furnished room including fire during the evening, with full or partial board; location not above 15th-st., between 3d and 6th avs.; private family preferred; terms reasonable. Address, stating particulars, G. E. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE GENtlemen can procure pleasant rooms at No. 854 Broadway, near Union-square, without board; rooms newly painted and furnished; gas and fire; the best of attention given. Can be seen from 10 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M.

IN THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 26 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, a pleasant room with board, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also a single room.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BEDROOMS at No. 89 Prince-st., near Broadway, with gas, hot and cold water, and privilege of bath-room; rents moderate; beds, bedding and furniture entirely new and elegant; suitable for single gentlemen.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PARTIAL BOARD, to two gentlemen; a pleasant room on the second floor. Apply at No. 41 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

WANTED—BY A LADY FROM THE SOUTH, AN opportunity to join a lady who keeps a boarding-house in the City. She has a small capital to invest in the establishment, if required, and is fully competent to take the management. Apply at 6 2d-st. for three days.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

25,000 TO $30,000.—WANTED, EITHER A special or general partner with the above amount, to associate with an importing and commission dry goods house in this City. The house has been a long time established, well and favorably known to buyers, is doing a prosperous business, and additional capital is wanted to extend it, as the advertiser is assured that a large and profitable business will be done for the next five years at least. The very best references as to ability, integrity, foreign business connections, &c., given on addressing, with real name, DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, Box No. 1,069 Post-office.

$500 CASH WILL NOW PURCHASE A choice of township rights to manufacture and vend "FOSTER'S PATENT BUILDING BLOCKS" in the State of Connecticut. Their cheapness, durability and beauty, as a building material, have been fully tested in Danbury and elsewhere. A liberal deduction will be made to purchasers of several adjoining township rights. This advertisement commends itself especially to Masons and Builders.

F. G. LUCKEY, 74 Wall-st.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—THE STEAMBOAT ISLAND BELLE will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M., at Essex, on the Connecticut River. The said boat has recently been injured by fire. She is afloat and worth rebuilding. Length of boat 165 feet, cylinder 34 inches in diameter, and 10 feet stroke. Sale positive.

S. H. TOWNSEND, Agent for owners.

CASH TO INVEST.—ANY JOBBING OR LARGE manufacturing house in this City or vicinity wishing the use of an amount of cash for a time by giving an interest in such concern, will meet an opportunity by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 161 *Times* Office. Transactions must be strictly confidential.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 capital, to engage in an exclusive and very profitable manufacturing business, now established in this City. Any person willing to devote his services may realize a fortune in a short time, as will be clearly shown. Inquire at No. 72 West 32d st., from 4 to 7 P. M.

DRY GOODS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR Western Lands in Iowa and Missouri, and part cash. Those having suitable goods for Western market can address as below. Best of reference as to title and quality of land will be given. H. F. F., *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS OF making an engagement as Agent, to be located either in Chicago or Milwaukee. Parties desirous of such a person, address AGENT, Box No. 115 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABlished drug-store, doing a good business in a good location, on the east side of the City. Apply to

HENRY HAYDOCK, No. 59 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A COFFEE, TEA AND SPICE route, together with the stock and fixtures, all in good order. Apply to J. C. DEVOY, No. 117 Broome-st., New-York.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED IN A GOOD business, which can be extended with safety and success, and which will bear the closest scrutiny. Address S. O. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE DRUG-STORE. Apply to JOHN V. MERRITT, No. 200 Fulton-st., or HENRY HAYDOCK, No. 59 Beekman-st.

WANTED.—A LAWYER WISHES A POSITION as junior partner. Excellent reference will be given. Address E., Box No. 741 General Post-office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This oil will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THREE CARTS, IN GOOD WORKing order; will be sold cheap, by applying immediately to P. FITZPATRICK, Hamilton-av., near Penny Bridge, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A CITY-BUILT COUPE, LINED with blue silk; little used, and in perfect order. Can be seen at No. 5 West 15th-st., in the alley.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1866; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 24th of December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 26, 1859.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1859, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.

N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

TO BANKS, BANKERS, STOCK BROKERS, Railroad Companies, Private Capitalists and Business Men who are interested in Railway Securities, Enterprises and Supplies:

The American Railway Bureau will be opened for subscribers and applicants for information on and after THURSDAY, Dec. 1, 1859, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. Office, Gebhard Building, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

The information which they propose to furnish is the Financial Condition Weekly and Monthly Earnings, of American Railways, their Expenses, Net Receipts, Dividends, Interest, Credit, Reliability of Security as an Investment, Coupons, when and where payable, Fiscal Agent, Copies of Mortgages and Trust Deeds, Description of Bonds, Condition of Road and Rolling Stock, Improvements, Freight Tariff, &c., &c.

For terms for subscription, or special information, apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, Treasurer.

THE MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK commenced business at their Banking Rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on the 1st of December. The following comprise the Board of Directors:

ABRAHAM IVES,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
W. H. APPLETON,
V. B. DEPIERRIS,
GEO. H. CONTOIT,
W. I. HALL,
JOHN C. JOHNSON,
JOHN S. MITCHELL,
NATHANIEL WHEELER,
ELIAS HOWE, Jr.,
ALLAN HAY,
WM. MOSES,
F. W. EDMONDS,
HENRY R. TREADWELL,

ABRAHAM IVES, President.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.
J. K. HACKETT, Notary and Attorney.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 26, 1859.

PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the TRUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund.

A. STONE, Jr., President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on and after MONDAY, Dec. 5 1859.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1859.

THE REMAINING UNPAID FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds issued by the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company, due 1st of December, with interest warrants annexed, will be paid by the Ocean Bank on and after that date.

Nov 29, 1859. P. HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late firm of THOMAS JONES & CO., are hereby requested to present them to the undersigned on or before Dec. 27, 1859, for final adjustment.

JOHN H. HYDE, No. 89 Liberty-st.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THE CITY of Louisville issued to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Lebanon Branch, due Dec. 2, 1859, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after that date.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, Nov. 15, 1859.—The Directors of this Company, at a meeting held yesterday, appointed Mr SAMUEL E. BELCHER Secretary, in the place of Mr. GEORGE FARMER.

MOSES TUCKER, President.

INTEREST COUPONS—DUE DEC. 1, INST., ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Buffalo, New-York, and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident that she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261 2d-av., above 1st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

At No. 61 West 25th-st., THIS DAY.

HENRY T. LEEDS,

Will sell the contents of the elegant brown-stone residence, No. 61 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., containing a large quantity of furniture, carpets, looking-glasses, crockery and glassware, &c. Also, a splendid piano-forte, cost $600. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

At their salesrooms, No. 33 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, Dec 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS GLOVES.
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
among which may be found rich and well trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF.
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

The goods will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Monday, 21st, and the ladies and public generally are invited to examine them.

C. J. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, ITALIAN Marble Statuary, Engravings, Bronzes, &c., by C. J. WOLBERT & CO., Auctioneers, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 807 Chestnut-st., over Chickering & Son's Piano Wareroom. Estate of J. J. Vansychel, Esq., deceased; Executrix's peremptory sale; comprising a large number of original oil paintings by eminent European and American artists, among whom are Polemberg, Steinbruck, Krouseman, Schroster, Kiorbeck, Burkel, Wirmer, Rothermel, Edmund Eagles, Ropes, R. Zahner, Jere. Wilson, Camphausen, Delattre, Guirard, Montelant, Whittridge, Bonfield, Schmidt, Winner and others. Italian Marble Statuary by Steinhauser and others; bas-reliefs by Bartholomew; proof copies; fine engravings; genuine Italian bronzes; articles of vertu, costly furniture; fire arms, &c.

The goods will be exhibited for examination three days prior to the sale.

Catalogues will be sent by mail on application to C. J. WOLBERT & Co., Philadelphia.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Large collection of elegant modern oil-paintings, by some of the most eminent French artists, recently received from Paris, and all guaranteed. Among them will be found the works of the following favorite artists, viz.: E. Lemmens, C. Bourne Murat, C. Feiberg, Schypen, Van Scheider, Van Falens, Couturier, Duvien, Michaud, Hausemann and others.

Also, at private sale, four elegant pictures, by Theodore Frere, A. Veron, Kuwasseng and Le Poitterin, consigned direct from the artists, and all from the recent exhibition at Paris.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in crimson, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany Boston rockers, elegant gilt frame pier mantel mirrors, etageres, rosewood marble-top washstands, centre tables, dressing bureaus, mahogany hat stands, shaving do., lace window curtains, mahogany bedsteads, lounges in leather, couch beds, double and single hair mattress bolsters and pillows, China and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SLOOP MIDDLETOWN AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock at the foot of Gouverneur-st., East River, the sloop MIDDLETOWN, her tackle, apparel and furniture; she is 60 tons measurement and is well found in sails, rigging, &c., now lying at the foot of Gouverneur-st., East River, where she can be seen at any time. For further particulars, apply to J. T. KLOTT & CO., foot of Delancey-st.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, PAPE PARTOUTS, &c.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will continue the attractive catalogue of the above goods THIS DAY, (Friday) Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 66 Cedar st., (opposite the Post-office;) the variety is the richest offered this season. Buyers for the country would do well to attend.

Sold in lots to suit purchasers.

ALBERT M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF elegant and costly household furniture this day, FRIDAY, Dec. 2, at the private residence of Chas. P. Burt, Esq., No. 48 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of rosewood drawing-room furniture, oak dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ A. M. For further particulars see *Herald* of this day.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

SEVENTH DAY.—CONTINUATION OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS SALE.—DAVID SCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 534 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock: Patty-pans, sconces, corkscrews, skimmers, tinned and enameled pots, English butter pots, lanterns, cash-boxes, bone, salt and salad spoons and forks, with a great variety of housefurnishing goods.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large assortment of genteel furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, blankets, sheets, centre and extension tables, dressing bureaus, rocking chairs, together with everything required to furnish hotels, boarding houses and private families. At 3 o'clock the carpets will be sold.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF SEWING SILK, &C. —CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD—salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.—will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday) at 11 o'clock, at No. 78 Duane-st., a large and very desirable assortment of sewing silk; also, office furniture, &c.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD, OFfice No. 1 Pine-st., will sell THIS DAY, at No. 172 Centre-st. at 10½ o'clock, the contents of a first-class printing office: Two Adams' Presses, one Hoe's, one Gordon, with types, wood cuts, imposing stones, and all in good order; been in use but a short time.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM E. BOORAEM, Plaintiff, against DAVID C. STYSON, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 53 John-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty five dollars and five cents, with interest from the 5th day of October, 1859, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 3, 1859.

E. A. DOOLITTLE,
n11-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY CASAMAJOR, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1859.

PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
je3-1aw6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlip, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th of November next.—Dated New-York, May 10, 1859.

my27-1aw6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.

s9-1aw6mF* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of ATHERTON, FAURE & CO., for the importation and the selling on commission of all kinds of staple dry goods. No. 6 College-place.

H. L. ATHERTON,
J. R. FAURE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859. J. C. WALKINSHAW.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock;
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.

O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY. On and after Monday November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows:—Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yapshank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9.40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2 20 P. M.

MEDICAL.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVENTED, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of "TRIESEMAR 1, 2 or 3." Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold by the Publisher, Dr. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (four doors from McDougall,) NEW-YORK, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

A WORD OF WARNING TO THOSE WHO are suffering from Nervous Debility—the result of early errors. Call immediately on Dr. LINQUIST, the European physician, at his Physiopathic Dispensary, No. 73 Crosby-st., corner of Spring. A cure guaranteed in all cases. Consultation gratis, to 9 o'clock P. M. Sunday, from 9 to 11 A. M.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION!—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York I do hereby offer a
REWARD
OF
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!
for the detection of any person
VOTING
or attempting to vote
ILLEGALLY;
or of any person who shall procure, and assist, counsel, or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGALLY, or to go into any WARD or ELECTION DISTRICT for that purpose, at the ensuing Election, to be held in this City on
TUESDAY, the 6th day of DECEMBER next.
To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or the Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward.
But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.
Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1859.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On MONDAY, Dec. 5,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	22
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	21
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.	22
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla.	20

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Dec. 10.
No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.
First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on those dates.

Passage Money to Nassau	$45
Passage Money to Havana	60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., on the 10th inst. Fare on either ship $15. A. HERON, JR., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS. THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford R. R.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

A FRENCH FAMILY, LEAVING FOR EUrope, desire to sell their household furniture, brought with them to this country two years ago. Apply till the 5th of December, at No. 35 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 12 to 4 P. M.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses, bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 662 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—TWO GOOD, NEARLY new mahogany desks, fit for use in a law office. Also, a book-case. Inquire at the *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—NINEteen lots on Murray-hill, embracing the northwest corner of 36th-st and Park-av., late 4th-av., and the southwest corner of 37th-st., 200 feet front by 155 feet deep, running through from street to street, and the southwest corner of 36th-st. and Park-av., 100 feet front by 100 feet deep. This property is believed to be more eligibly situated, and to possess more advantages for improvements than any other lots on the hill. The parks in front, long since authorized, will soon be completed. This splendid avenue is 140 feet wide, affording space for handsome court-yards in front of dwellings, and commands at this point fine views of the City and harbor. The carriage-ways over it are ordered to be paved with the Belgian pavement. An opportunity is seldom offered for a uniform style of improvement in so elegant and desirable a location. The balance of the block fronting on Madison-av. is improved, with only three mansions with gardens between. Nothing can be offered more select for gentlemen of taste and wealth desiring to erect dwellings to suit them. The plot will be arranged and sold to suit purchasers. Ninety per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to BENJAMIN M. WHITLOCK, No. 13 Beekman-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 12 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz, one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—KNOWN AS the "Colden Mansion Farm," situated in Coldenham, Orange County, N. Y., 7 miles west from Newburgh. The house is 50 feet square, two stories high, basement, kitchen, and built of stone. There is a farm-house and tenant-house also on the place, together with carriage-houses barn, hay-houses, &c., &c. A great variety of the choicest kind of fruit-trees. A very desirable place for a gentleman farmer; as healthy a location as can be found. It contains 217 acres. For further particulars, apply to LINDLEY M. FERRIS, on the premises, and to L. Murray Ferris, Jr., No. 62 South-st., or Homer Morgan, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with renewal of 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet on Broadway, extending in part to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway.
Also for sale—A valuable corner lot on Broadway, running through to the street in the rear.
Also—A valuable lot on Franklin-st.
Also—A valuable lot on Reade-st.
Also—Two lots on Cherry-st., 50x100 feet, near Pike-st.
Also—Several parcels of vacant lots on and near the Central Park. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to T. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage house, cow stables, two tenant houses a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE IN WAYNE County, Ill., two fine farms of 60 and 120 acres respectively, near the town of Mount Erie; convenient to stage and railroad; soil rich and loamy, well adapted to corn, grain and fruit; churches and schools close at hand; ready market for produce. Apply to JOHN A. PARISE, Corners' Clerk, No. 4 Centre-st., or to A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN ONE hour of the City—Llewellyn Park;—it is a tract of 500 acres of land divided into country places of from five to ten acres each, and enjoying the right to a private park of 50 acres. For terms, maps and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York; or, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, 1½ miles from Tarrytown dépôt, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, and containing about 80 acres of choice farming land, with good dwelling and outbuildings, abundance of fruit of all kinds; a fine stream of pure water running through the farm. Inquire of JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

25 CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—Eight commencing 100 feet from 7th av., on 127th-st.; 11 lots on 132d and 133d sts., between 6th and 7th avs., 6 do. on 133d-st., near 5th-av. Good grade. Price, $600 per lot; one-half can remain on mortgage for 10 years. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A new cottage house, situated on the east side of Hampden-st., between Fulton-av. and Washington-park; finished in a superior manner, with vestibule door, gas, water, &c.; it is entirely finished, and possession can be had immediately. Apply at No. 523 Pacific-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brown-stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. E. CASTRO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8 000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—FARMS, COUNtry residences and building sites, in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties for sale cheap, by S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., one four-story and high stoop, fine stone-front house, just finished, containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the amount is sufficiently large, part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 610 Post-office, Bridgeport, Conn., will receive immediate attention.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, FIRST-CLASS, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 22d-st. Hot water and furnace. Terms easy. Inquire of CALDWELL & JYNES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—A BEAUTIFUL residence on the west shore of the Hudson, in Rockland County, for sale cheap.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phillips-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF building No. 45 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., well adapted for any wholesale business. Rent until May, 1860, at the rate of $1,500 per annum, with immediate possession. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story, brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has 12 years to run from 1st of May next, at a ground-rent of $200 and the taxes. The lot is 20 feet wide and 65 feet deep. For further particulars inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 14 Pine-st., Commercial Buildings.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion with suitable out-buildings, well-adapted for a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of the Highbridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 85 Prince-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE ON TOWNSEND-av., Clifton, Staten Island, four minutes walk from Vanderbilt Landing; plank walk to the door.
FOR SALE—The household furniture now in the above cottage, in lots to suit purchasers. Inquire at BLAKE'S grocery store, Vanderbilt Landing.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining, 39 feet square; seven bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—TO LET TO A SMALL private family, the four-story basement house, No. 60 East 35th-st., a few doors east of 4th-av. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock, or address F. B., Box No. 497 Post-office; none but responsible parties need apply.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1 NEXT, THE THREE-story and basement house No. 204 West 30th-st. The house has all the modern improvements in, and is in complete order. Rent low. Possession given in a few days. Inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE large building No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., known as the Moffat Building. For further particulars apply to W. B. MOFFAT, on the premises; Office No. 9.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, IN FIRST-rate order, with gas, bath, &c., near a City railroad route. Rent only $500. Inquire No. 362 Pacific-st., above Bond-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—HOUSE IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND-st. to let, furniture for sale; rent of house $650; furniture nearly new and made for the house. Address O A B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN a block of seven houses, on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $250. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

LOFTS TO LET—ON BROADWAY, TWO COMmodious and well-lighted lofts at No. 115 Broadway. Apply on the premises. LUDLAM & HEINCKEN.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, in a good location not too far up town, for a very desirable tenant, who will pay $125 to $150 per month, and take immediate possession. Call on J. C. B., No. 57 East 28th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—WANTED, by a private family, a small, neat furnished house in a healthy and respectable neighborhood from Dec. 1 to May. Any one having such a house, will find a desirable tenant. Address H. S. D., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.
The performance this evening, of the Huguenots, will commence at 7½; doors open at 6¾.
THIS (FRIDAY) and TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,)
A combined Farewell Performance,
Comprising the entire Opera of
THE HUGUENOTS,
with its splendid mise en scene, and the entirely new and magnificent dresses from Paris.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 2,
AND A GRAND
ADELINA PATTI MATINEE,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) MORNING, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock,
which most positively will be the last for the next two months,
At which
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI,
will appear in the entire Opera of
LA SONNAMBULA.
PRICE OF ADMISSION TO THE HUGUENOTS AND MATINEE.
In conformity with the plan adopted last year at Mlle. Piccolomini's Benefit.
A GRATUITOUS MATINEE TICKET
Will be given with every Reserved Seat bought for Friday's
HUGUENOTS.
SCALE OF PRICES.

Tickets to the Matinée only	$1 00
Reserved seats to the Huguenots, including a gratuitous ticket to the Saturday's ADELINA PATTI Matinée	1 50
For to-night, to the Huguenots only	1 00

Family circle......50 cents | Amphitheatre......25 cents.
The season in Philadelphia opens on Monday next.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7½,
Second and positively last time of Meyerbeer's grand Opera,
THE HUGUENOTS,
with entirely new and magnificent dresses from Paris, and the following complete cast:

Mme. GAZZANIGA	as	Valentine
Mme. COLSON	as	Queen Margerite
Mme. STRAKOSCH	as	The Page
Sig. STIGELLI	as	Raoul
Sig. JUNCA	as	Marcel
Sig. AMODIO	as	Nevers
Sig. WEINLICH	as	St. Brio

THE GRAND CHORUS
numbers one hundred and twenty, and is increased by members of the Liederkranz Society, who have kindly volunteered their services.
The Grand Orchestra is increased by the principal Professors in the city.
The sale of seats for the combined farewell performances commences this morning.
To-morrow, SATURDAY MORNING, at 1 o'clock,
A GRAND ADELINA PATTI MATINEE,
which will most positively be the last for the next two months, at which
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI
will appear in the entire opera of
LA SONNAMBULA.

Mlle. ADELINA PATTI	as	Amina
Sig. BRIGNOLI	as	Elvino
Sig. AMODIO	as	Rudolfo

PRICE OF ADMISSION TO THE HUGUENOTS AND MATINEE.
In conformity with the plan adopted last year at Mlle. Piccolomini's benefit.
A GRATUITOUS MATINEE TICKET
Will be given with every Reserved seat bought for Friday's Huguenots.
SCALE OF PRICES.

Tickets to the Matinée only	$1 00
Reserved seats to the Huguenots, including a gratuitous ticket to the Saturday's ADELINA PATTI Matinée	1 50
For to-night, to the Huguenots only	1 00

Family circle......50 cents | Ampitheatre......25 cents.
The season in Philadelphia opens on Monday next.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PRICES OF ADMISSION
to the combined Farewell Performances on
FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MORNING.
In conformity with the plan adopted last year Mlle. Picolomini's Benefit
A GRATUITOUS MATINEE TICKET
Will be given with every Reserved Seat bought for Friday's HUGUENOTS.
SCALE OF PRICES.

Tickets to the Matinee only	$1
Reserved seats to the Huguenots, including a gratuitous ticket to the Saturday's ADELINA PATTI Matinee	1 50
For to-night, to the Huguenots only	1

Family circle...... 50 cents | Ampitheatre......25 cents
The season in Philadelphia opens on Monday next.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAREWELL MATINEE.
ADELINA PATTI,
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock,
A GRAND ADELINA PATTI MATINEE,
which will be most positively the last for the next two months.
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI
will appear in the entire opera of
LA SONNAMBULA.

Mlle. Adelina Patti	as	Amina
Sig. Brignoli	as	Elvino
Sig. Amodio	as	Rudolfo

Tickets for the Matinée may be had at the regular ticket offices, the principal hotels and music stores in New-York and Brooklyn.
The Matinée commences at 1. Doors open at 12.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.
Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S
PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS.
Pronounced universally by the Public and the Public Press, to be the Most Novel, Fresh, Unique, Talented, Artistic, Exciting and Unobjectionable entertainment in New-York.
FASHIONABLE AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
CHANGE OF OPERETTAS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock.
NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING HAVE;
OR, A COURTSHIP IN 1640.
DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.
"Simon, the Cellarer," Song..........Mr. Drayton
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE at 2 P. M., on which occasion the above splendid operettas will be repeated.
On MONDAY NEXT entire new attractions!
Seats (numbered and secured,) 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents. Office open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
The entertainment is finished each night at 10 o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GEO. CHRISTY	Stage Manager
R. M. HOOLEY	Business Manager
S. C. CAMPBELL	Musical Director

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
EVENINGS,
Dec. 1, 2, and 3,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
GRAND JULIEN BURLESQUE.
ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY.
STAGE-STRUCK HEROES, &c., &c.
Concluding with the laughable Ethiopian Burletta, called
BLACK BLUNDERS.
Characters by the Company.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, DEC. 3,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock, for the special accommodation of ladies and children. For full particulars see bills of the day.

WINTER GARDEN.
The Management beg to state that
THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
at this establishment terminated on Wednesday, Nov. 23, thus completing ten weeks or
SIXTY NIGHTS.
The result of this engagement has been satisfactory to the Management, and it is believed that the public will be gratified with the announcement that
Miss ROBERTSON
HAS BEEN RE-ENGAGED FOR A FURTHER PERIOD.
The class of entertainment which this lady brings with her, such as "Dot," "Smike," "Jessie Brown" and other dramas of a genial emotional character, are those which the Management of the Winter Garden desires to present to the public.
The entertainments during the Winter season will commence at 7 o'clock, and will terminate at or before 10½.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AT PALACE GARDEN,
(14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrace,)
Open every afternoon and evening.
Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under nine years of age 15 cents.
SECOND WEEK OF THE
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.
This matchless Zoological collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
Has been visited during the past week by
43,751 PERSONS.
It contains a larger number and greater variety of animals than all other shows in the United States combined, and is the only complete menagerie now in America.
PROF. LANGWORTHY
Still continues to astonish the multitudes by his bold and daring performance in the dens.
A GRAND ALTERATION
Has been made, and seats arranged so that all can see the Pony and Monkey Performance, and now will be given every afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
No. 444 Broadway.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
To conclude with the highly successful Comic Pantomime of the MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, changes, transformations, &c.
Also, THE DRILL OF THE WISE TROOPS.
Tickets, 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

CIRCUS—CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 1, a stupendous display of
ACROBATIC LEAPS,
By all the celebrated vaulters in the profession.
HORSEMANSHIP, GYMNASTIC SPLENDORS,
FREAKS IN FAIRY LAND,
COMIC SCENES, EQUESTRIAN BURLETTAS, &c.
Mlle. LOUISE WELLS' celebrated Hippodramatic Troupe will appear on MONDAY next.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.
AT TEMPLE HALL,
9th-st., one door east of Broadway.
Lecture at 3 P. M.
Open for Sabbath and Day Schools, at 10 A. M., and 1 P. M. Applications made at the Temple.

THE ONLY SPECIMENS OF THE GREAT AND POWERFUL
GORILLA
At Dr. CHAILLU'S African Collection, No. 635 Broadway, with many other curiosities.
Admission, 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA!—One thousand people unable to gain admittance, to see the new LEGENDARY and HISTORICAL DRAMA, founded on Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S LEDGER STORY OF THE DOOM OF DEVILLE; or, THE MAIDEN'S VOW, which will be repeated FRIDAY, Dec. 2, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, divided into THREE ACTS and SIXTEEN TABLEAUX, and cast with the entire strength of the Company. AFTERNOON, at 3, JOHN JONES, and THE LOST SON. Now to be seen here, a full-length wax figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, his AUTOGRAPH, commission to a lieutenancy, and a KNIFE found on the body of his SON, TWO PIKES, or spears, captured at Harper's Ferry, the GRAND AQUARIA, a LIVING SEAL, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet, 13 cents extra.

LEVEES OF THE LITTLE FAIRY—DOLLIE DUTTON, 9 years old, 26 inches high, and weighing only 13 pounds, at Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 26, and every Afternoon and Evening to Dec. 3, inclusive, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. J. H. LILLIE, Agent; ALBERT NORTON, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
OF THE
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
FIVE ACT PLAY,
FIVE ACT PLAY,
CALLED
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING,
Will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
with the following excellent cast:

Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service	Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier	H. F. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward	J. G. Surnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop	C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary service	Levick
Harry, a courier	Jeffries
Richard } servants to Sir Walter	Henry
Robert } servants to Sir Walter	Evans
James } servants to Sir Walter	Muncrett
Neville, a page to Lady Evelyn	Miss Macarthy
Maud	Mary Wells
Lady Evelyn Amyott	Laura Keene

To conclude with the admired burlesque of
NORMA.

Norma	Signora Marko Smitheriel
Adelgisa	Mme. Felixcia Vincenzio
Pollio, a Roman Pro Consul	Sir. M. Macarthy

On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1859,
THE BENEFIT
OF
MR. GEO. JORDAN
will take place, on which occasion an attractive entertainment will be presented.
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN has the honor to announce that his
BENEFIT
will take place on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, December 3, when in consequence of its undiminished attraction and the increasing desire of the patrons of the drama to witness it will be presented Lovell's great five act play of
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
with other amusing entertainments.
Box book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,)
SECOND TIME
AT THIS THEATRE.
Colman and Garrick's celebrated Comedy, in Five Acts,
Witnessed on its first representation by
A Brilliant House,
and received with every demonstration of delight, called
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
Will be produced with an incomparable cast.

Lord Ogleby	Mr. Walcot
Brush	Mr. Lester Wallack
Canton	Mr. Brougham
Lovewell	Mr. Dyott
Mr. Sterling	Mr. Moore
Sir John Melvil	Mr. Floyd
Miss Sterling	Mrs. Hoey
Fanny	Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Heidelberg	Mrs. Vernon
Betty	Miss Mary Gannon
Chambermaid	Miss Tree
Trusty	Miss Carman

The Orchestra under the direction of R. STOEPEL.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
MOUSTACHE MANIA.
Mr. Sloan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Levere, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs Young, will appear.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Dec. 3,
MRS. HOEY'S
BENEFIT
First time in five years:
CHERRY'S SPLENDID COMEDY,
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
To conclude with the successful Comedy originally produced at this Theatre, called
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
A NEW COMEDY,
In Three Acts.
Never acted in America, and most enthusiastically received in London, having had a career of many months' representation, is in rehearsal, and will be
PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY,
WITH A POWERFUL CAST.
☞ Other Novelties, on an extensive scale, are in active preparation.

WINTER GARDEN.
FRIDAY,
THE LAST NIGHT
OF DOT
AND
SMIKE.
Ere these beautiful pictures of Home are withdrawn from the Winter Garden,
THOSE FAMILIES AND CHILDREN
who have not yet seen them, are informed that
THE PRESENT WEEK
will close these genial entertainments.
Therefore,
FATHERS AND MOTHERS
BRING THE CHILDREN,
BRING THE CHILDREN,
BRING THE CHILDREN,
BRING THE CHILDREN,
TO SPEND
AN EVENING
WITH
CHARLES DICKENS.
BRING THEM
TO SEE
LITTLE
DOT
AND
POOR
SMIKE.
Entertainments commence at 7, to end early.

MR. BOURCICAULT'S NEW PLAY,
AT
THE
WINTER GARDEN.
The management beg to announce that
ON MONDAY
NEXT,
DECEMBER 5.
will be produced a new play
IN FIVE ACTS,
DEPICTING AMERICAN LIFE
AND AMERICAN CHARACTER
of the present day,
and entitled
THE OCTOROON,
A TALE OF LOUISIANA.
Illustrative of
BORDER ADVENTURE,
SLAVE LIFE,
AND
SOUTHERN HOMES,
BY
M. BOURCICAULT.
The author of many Dramatic Works.
MR. HAYES AND MR. RIVIERE
Will aid in realizing the picture
WITH SCENERY,
Constructed and painted for this occasion.
To the Artists
Already engaged,
And forming the Company
Have been added
OTHERS OF EMINENCE,
For the special realization
Of Local Characteristics.
THE OCTOROON
Will be impersonated
BY
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.

FRENCH THEATRE.
MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY
and
FRIDAY.
MR. SAM COWELL'S
COMIC CONCERTS,
Received nightly with acclamations of delight by
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES,
AND
UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED
THE
MOST UNRESISTIBLY LAUGHABLE
AND
SPIRITED PERFORMANCES
EVER WITNESSED IN THIS CITY.
Mr SAM COWELL
WILL APPEAR NIGHTLY IN
SIX
OF HIS GREAT CHARACTER SONGS.
Containing a summary of topics of the day. He will be assisted by Mr. S. J. MILLS, the eminent Pianist. Mr JAMES HICKS, accompanist, and Dr. GUILMETTE. He will also appear at No. 444 Broadway on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of next week.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 6¾, performances commence at 7¼.
Benefit of Mr. NEAFIE
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2,
The performance will commence with the
CORSICAN BROTHERS; OR, LA VENDETTA.
Concluding with the Farce of FRISKY COBBLER and THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.

"PARISINA."
This magnificent painting, by ANDREA GASTALDI, with B. Paul Akers' (the eminent American sculptor) statue of the "DEAD PEARL-DIVER,"
Just added to the collection of above 120 first-class works of art, now on exhibition at the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO 548 BROADWAY.
Open Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."
Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY
from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 evenings.
Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

WILL CLOSE MONDAY, DEC. 5,
Exhibition of
CHURCH'S PAINTING,
"HEART OF THE ANDES."
Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 evenings.

LAST AND BEST PORTRAIT OF
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT,
By J. SCHRADER, in Berlin.
Now on exhibition at the
INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION,
No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PALMER'S STATUE,
THE WHITE CAPTIVE,
On Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY,
No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 386 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES is now the daily resort of residents and strangers, and the most attractive and instructive exhibition in the City. Open day and evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway. 25c.

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ—Painted at Madrid, in 1623. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.
A magnificent series of
EXQUISITE PAINTINGS,
Representing a tour through the most interesting portions of
BEAUTIFUL ITALY.
Lower Hall Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.
Mr. Hamilton, having returned to the City, will resume his Lectures. Professor Koop will preside at the Piano. Exhibition EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. The free list will be suspended until Saturday, Dec. 3.

THE COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL to Prof. JNO. W. S. HOWS, by his Friends and Pupils, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec 8, 1859, at Dodworth's Rooms, Broadway. Tickets $1 each, may be obtained of the undersigned, and of Prof. HOWS, No. 6 Cottage-place.
Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, } Acting Committee.
Mrs. ANNA CORA RITCHIE, } Acting Committee.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY BAYARD TAYLOR.
THE GILLETTE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION have great pleasure in announcing the great LECTURE on the LIFE and CHARACTER of
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT,
BY BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.,
At the Cooper Institute,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at Chase's banking-house, No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

FRANZ SCHLOTTER'S LECTURES ON MUSIC.—Mr. FRANZ SCHLOTTER announces the delivery of a course of twelve lectures on music, dividing the subject as follows:
No. 1.—History of music from the commencement of the Christian era to the end of the sixteenth century.
No. 2.—History of music from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.
No. 3.—History of music during the last fifty years.
No. 4.—Beethoven, his biography and influence.
No. 5.—Harmony and melody.
No. 6.—Harmony; explanations most necessary to performers on the piano and in singing.
Nos. 7, 8.—Musical dynamics.
No. 9.—The piano; its organism, and effects in consequence thereof, its history.
No. 10.—The ancient and modern compositions for the piano, and their characteristics.
No. 11.—Clementi, Hummel, Moscheles, Kalkbrenner, Czerny, Liszt and Thalberg.
No. 12.—General review and closing remarks.
The lectures will be given every Monday and Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Mr. Breusing's music room, No. 701 Broadway, second floor, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Tickets, admitting one to the course, $3; family tickets, admitting four persons, $8, may be secured at G. Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and E. Westermann & Co.'s bookstore, No. 440 Broadway.

YALE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.—A course of instruction on the above subjects, by eminent practical Agriculturists and Horticulturists, in connection with Professors in Yale College, will commence Feb. 1, 1860, and continue one month. Among others, Marshall P. Wilder, C. M. Clay, H. F. French, J. Stanton Gould, Levi Bartlett, P. Barry, C. W. Grant, and Professors Silliman, Porter, and Johnson, will take part in the course of instruction. Three lectures, followed by discussions, will be given each day. The general distribution of subjects will be as follows: First week—*Science.* Second week—*Horticulture* Third week—*Agriculture Proper.* Fourth week—*Domestic Animals.* Fee for any single week, $5; for the whole course of 80 lectures, $10. For further particulars, see Agricultural newspapers, or address Prof. JOHN A. PORTER, Yale College, New-Haven.

BAYARD TAYLOR WILL DELIVER HIS great Lecture on *The Life and Character of Alexander von Humboldt*, at the Cooper Institute, THIS EVENING. Tickets 25 cents.

LECTURE.—MR. S. VAN VLIET, THE LITTLE Giant, will deliver his great lecture on *Conservatism*, in the Odeon at Williamsburgh, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY.
Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

WANTED—IN AN EPISCOPAL SUNDAY school, a young lady, or a lad, to preside at the Melodeon; one who reads well, and sings, and who will interest his or herself in the school. Address MELODEON, Box No. 3,618 Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

MR. CHARUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY No. 54 East 13th-st. The Tuesday and Friday class for Misses and Masters will commence Nov. 22 inst., at 3½ P. M. Pupils received at all times. On Wednesday and Saturday at 3½ P. M. Punctual attendance and early application desirable. First Soiree on Thursday, Dec. 1. Mr. C.'s present pupils and those of last season are invited to attend. Circulars at the Academy.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME—ON NOV. 30, TO GO TO THE 29th-st. school, and has not been heard of since, a boy about ten years old, named WM. H. FRY, dressed in dark cloth clothes, dark cap with tassel, and boots. A liberal reward will be paid upon his return to his distressed parents, No. 91 St. Mark's-place.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CATHERINE DEVINE, by her cousin MARY DOCKRY, who came from Ireland in June last, and is now living with A. Trowbridge, Peekskill, N. Y.

MISS LAURA ANN STONE.—THERE IS A small package addressed to you in the New-York Post-office, Nassau-st. Call for it as soon as possible.

IF HUGH CAMPBELL, OF IRELAND, IS living, he may find or hear of his sister at Sharon, Conn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on this FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock; every member, both officers and privates, are requested to attend, on business of importance, to the interest of the Corps, as receiving funds to relieve the sick and needy members, of which we have many who are in distress. By order H. RAYMOND, Col.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjt.

JOHN BROWN'S MARTYRDOM.—THE Church of the Puritans, corner of 13th-st. and Union-square, will observe this day by especial humiliation and prayer. Meetings will be held at from 10 to 12 A. M., the hour of execution, and at 7½ in the evening. All are invited.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FOUR COUPONS OF THE STATE OF California, due Jan. 1, 1860—two of $35, and two of $17 50. Parties are cautioned against negotiation, the payment of which has been stopped. A liberal reward will be given to the finder, upon returning the same to BRUGIERE & DU VIVIER, No. 9 Whitehall-st.

THE REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

Eight Thousand Republicans at the Cooper Institute.

Speeches by Messrs. James W. Nye, George Folsom, William H. Fry, David Dudley Field, William H. Evarts, and Others.

The Republican Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute, last night, was almost as large as the gathering at the same place, a few nights ago, by the Mozart Hall Democracy. What it lacked in point of numbers, it more than made up for in respectability and enthusiasm. Early the large hall was filled, and still outside processions were constantly arriving, and crowds from all points were congregating. There a large stand was erected, and several smaller ones near it. Banners, bearing all manner of devices that could express adherence to the Republican candidates and principles, were there; bonfires were blazing, rockets were rising, blue-lights were glaring, trumpets were blaring, drums were beating, and extemporaneous orators were addressing the crowds that knotted in the immediate vicinity of each, more or less, all the evening.

Within, at precisely 7½ o'clock, S. B. Dutcher, Esq., came forward, and after requesting those who composed the meeting not to stand on the seats and deface the furniture, as had been done at the last meeting held there, nominated Hon. George Folsom for President. The nomination was confirmed with loud acclamation. Hon. George Folsom, on taking the Chair, said it was with great distrust of his ability to do justice to the occasion, that he consented to preside. He came to preside, not to speak; but he could not refrain from uttering a few words about the irrepressible conflict about to take place. [Applause.] He would have been glad, for one, if all the elements could have been united for the election of a good Mayor at this time—if a union of all parties could have been made in selecting the fittest man to preside over the affairs of this City. But, although the effort had been made in good faith by the Republicans, they had not been met in the right spirit. Two years ago, they had united upon Mr. Tiemann, but was it right that they should be called upon constantly to sacrifice their principles? ["No, no."] They must have some reference to political principles in the conflict which was now approaching. They must not go to Tammany Hall for their candidates; they knew what men came from Tammany Hall. In the late action of the Supervisors, they had seen the bad faith of their Democratic opponents. They must not be divided; a part must not go for the candidate of the people, and a part for the candidate of the devil; [laughter] but they must go as one man for the candidate nominated by the Republican Party. Mr. Folsom retired amid loud cheers.

The following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was next read, and ratified:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Ham'n Fish,
Hon. A.J.W'mson,
Hon. F.A.Conkl'g,
Wm. M. Evarts,
C. H. Marshall,
Wm. E. Dodge,
Aug. F. Dow,
B. F. Camp,
J. H. Brady,
John H. White,
R. M. Blatchford,
Wm. K. Strong,
Hon. C. A. Peab'y,
Hon. D. R. Jaques,
James W. Bush,
William Tucker,
G. Metternich,
Robt. Campbell,
Eneas Elliot,
J. F. Butterworth,
G. Spring, Jr.,
A. Weisman,
Henry Beeny,
Robert Colby,
F. R. Sherman,
William H. Fry,
Wm. G. King,
Geo. D. Phelps,
E. Sterling.
Hon. M. H. Grinnell,
Hon. B. F. Manierre,
R. A. McCurdy,
Isaac Sherman,
Wm. B. Crosby,
Geo. W. Blunt,
Simeon Draper,
J. S. Dewey,
Wm. R. Stewart,
E. A. Stansbury,
Daniel Lord,
C. H. Marshall,
Hon. J. J. Shaw,
Wm. D. Murphy,
Wm. H. Bull,
Jas. Y. Watkins,
E. C. Benedict,
Hiram Barnly,
Robert A. Adams,
H. J. Armstrong,
Wm. Hulbert,
P. Van Antwerp,
Luther R. Marsh,
E. W. Chester,
Richard Mook,
Wm. Banks,
Wm. Martin,
Wm. A. Darling,
D. H. Gildersleeve,
Hon. W. V. Brady,
Hon. L. Bradish,
C. H. Tucker,
D. D. Conover,
H. A. Hurlbut,
Richard Warren,
J. A. C. Gray,
C. Bruen'ghausen,
J. H. Griscom,
Adon Smith,
J. A. Stephens,
Wm. A. Butler,
Hon. G. R. Pelton,
A. C. Hills,
S. K. Green,
A. F. Robbins,
Dennis McCabe,
J. W. Warner,
Marshall B. Blake,
Hugh Gardner,
James Cuthell,
James H. Welsh,
E. V. Haughwout,
Mahlon T. Hewitt,
Royal Houghton,
Joseph B. Close,
Albert Steinway,
Henry H. Leeds,
and others.

SECRETARIES.

E. T. Williams,
R. J. Hinton, M D.,
E. Robinson, Jr.,
Alex. McLeod,
Amos Stookey,
C. F. E. Leuder,
A. H. Keech,
A. C. Hills,
Wm. Haw, Jr.,
John H. Keyser,
Peter Fritz,
Elliott F. Shepard,
E. F. Brown,
R. Wynkoop,
Henry W. Smith,
George Sparrow,
Chris'n Schwartz,
John Cooper, Jr.,
Lewis Naumann,
P. C. Van Wyck,
Henry Clay Rope,
Lewis M. Peck,
Wm. P. Chambers,
and others.
W. J. A. Fuller,
R. C. McCormick,
Wm. A. Smalley,
T. B. Van Buren,
Fred A. Goetz,
Adam C. Ellis,
A. J. Dittenhoefer,
George Whitfield,
Lawrence Harney,
Jas. M. Thompson,
Artemus Ribert,

Hon. Augustus F. Dow came forward and read the resolutions, which declared that in the Providence of God the time seemed to have arrived when New-York was to decide, not only whether she will be governed well or ill, but whether she can and will continue to govern herself at all; that the nominees of the Republican Party were men in whom they had perfect confidence—whose characters for capacity, uprightness, energy and fidelity commended them to the citizens as men in whose charge their interests and those of the City would be amply protected and fostered; and that, in the words of the last resolution, "aided by the light of experience, we have no difficulty in knowing what kind of Administration of our Municipal Government is, by the Democratic Party, deemed Democratic; that while our memories continue to recall to our minds the wrongs and injuries our City has sustained at their hands, we cannot listen to the request to recommit her interest to their keeping, or to the keeping of any of their representatives or nominees: That we view with distrust all overtures from that source, and whether they come directly from Tammany Hall, or indirectly and through Mozart Hall, we decline to repeat with either the experience of the past; and if additional cause were wanting to strengthen our distrust and aversion to a nominee from a source in itself so hopeless for good, the fact that one had declined a nomination from a source unobjectionable, and would serve only that old and odious master, while the career of the other had become notorious for injustice and rapacity, would be ample, and more than ample, to remove all doubts from the mind of every enlightened and true Republican or philanthropic citizen."

The resolutions were received with shouts of approbation, and unanimously adopted.

There were loud calls for "Fry," and Mr. Wm. H. Fry was introduced. He spoke as follows: I have been honored with an invitation to address you to-night, and I consented, making but one stipulation, viz.: that I should address you first, as I have other important business to attend to. What is this question of the Mayoralty which so agitates our City to its innermost fibres? It is simply this. The sham Democratic Party of this City being divided into two parts, we Republicans are called upon to coalesce with the remains of the least putrid; but we cannot, for we say they both stink alike. [Laughter and cheers.] There is another reason why we should not go into Tammany Hall for a candidate for the Chief Magistracy any more than we can go into Sing Sing. [Laughter.] I meant to say Mozart Hall, but the musical and moral associations of these places are so much alike it is possible to confound them. [Cheers.] But persons say we should vote for Havemeyer because we voted for Tiemann two years ago. But we voted for Tiemann not because he was the nominee of Tammany, but because we had to do it. Now look where Havemeyer is. "Birds of a feather flock together." I remember the rare time we had at the Academy of Music when the canvass for Tiemann was in progress and Havemeyer presided at the meeting. Now I know he consorts with a very different class. Those who flock to Tammany now knew what Wood, the Tammany nominee, was then. They knew that his political fortunes were founded in a two-cent grog-shop which he kept in the Fourth Ward; they knew that twenty-four hours would have made him a convict in a criminal court; they knew that this same Wood attempted a revolution in this City, and would have succeeded in it had it not been for the pluck of our gallant Seventh; they knew that there are 7,160 grog-shops, more or less, in this City, and as the lamented Mike Walsh said, "these are the homes and nurseries of Democracy." [Cheers.] And what are the recent demonstrations of Tammany that we should crawl to her, and ask her for a candidate? Then August Belmont and Royal Phelps—who live in such fine houses that Miss Murray says they are more splendidly furnished than Windsor Castle, but it takes more than furniture to make gentlemen—what do they do? They endeavor to ruin our party nationally, and also to defeat the State and Municipal election.

Now a few words about Virginia. We know there is a misguided old man who is to be hung to-morrow, but the Republican Party is not responsible for that—it is a constitutional party. [That's true.] I was interrupted, the other night, when I intended to make this remark, that men are only bound to the Constitution of the United States as liberty is at the root of it. [Cheers.] Now, I charge Gov. Wise with treason, by the declarations of his own friends. Chas. J. Faulkner said of him, in 1856, that this noble and gallant son of Virginia declares that if Fremont shall be elected, he will seize the National Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, march upon Washington and take possession of the archives; and Banks, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, told Wm. M. Curry, of Cincinnati, that if Wm. H. Seward were elected, Gov. Wise was ready to march at the head of an army and take possession of the White House. Now, if that is not treason, what the devil is it? [Cheers.] I say that that language should cause him to remember this maxim, that those who live in glass houses should not throw brickbats. [Applause.] Yes, the Republican Party is the Constitutional Party of this country. [Cheers.] Is there one of its declarations not warranted by the men of '76, and unworthy of acceptance from Texas to South Carolina, including Washington? And that name reminds me of something. I heard a few hours ago the City Hall bell, in its solemn sonorousness, tolling for the burial of a son of New-York, whose name has ceased to become American, but who will be mourned by thousands and regretted by all. I was reminded that over 1,000 years ago the venerable Bede—the only man whose acquaintance with the ancient languages enabled him to translate from the Greek the present or King James' version of the Scriptures—was lying supported in the arms of his attendant in his death agonies, still engaged in his work of translating the Scriptures. He appeared to fall back exhausted. His attendants, fearing his death before his translation should be done, roused him, and he rallied sufficiently to finish his work. He then exclaimed, "*Nunc dimitte Domine.*" In like manner was Washington Irving spared to finish the life of Washington. It was scarcely done, however, when he passed away from us forever; but he could say "Now let me depart in peace, for I have finished my work." Although he has gone, still his immortal work is left for us to read. And can we read that life of Washington and vote for a corrupt man? [Cries of "No, no."] I say we must cling to principles and our own men. Better lose our cause than coalesce with dishonor and oppression. [Applause.]

David Dudley Field, Esq., was the next speaker. He said it was with a good deal of reluctance that he spoke to-night, as he was to speak in his own Ward the next night, and was so much engaged that a double effort inconvenienced him some. The history of this City was known to them all. Its increasing debt, the venality of its Common Council, the prevailing corruption in its departments were only too manifest. Now, if they voted right, they might change these things. Why could this not be done? Why should not those who desired a better government, unite for this object? There was nothing to prevent it but the acts of needy adventurers who wanted office. There was every reason to believe that this matter would be controlled by these politicians unless the people united against such a consummation. Whose was the fault that they were not united? It was Tammany Hall's. There a party banner had been unfurled—a party candidate had been nominated. Mr. Field read from the speech of Augustus Schell in support of Mr. Havemeyer, in which he said his hearers (at Tammany Hall) were again assembled to reiterate their devotion to Democratic principles and to support an administration which had faithfully sustained those principles. This was the programme they were asked to sanction next Tuesday. Could they do it. [No!] They were on the eve of a Municipal election, important not only to the City but to the State at large, Mr. Schell had said. Now, proceeded Mr. Field, whose fault was it that this Municipal question was made to assume the shape of a national contest? It was the fault of Tammany Hall. All agreed that nothing worse could befall the City than the election of Fernando Wood to the office of Mayor. Venal, corrupt, unprincipled, known principally to the public through the records of the Courts, he had gathered around him a body of men through whose efforts he hoped to be elected to the Chief Magistracy of this City. How was this to be prevented? There was a large body of conscientious voters in this City asking how Wood was to be defeated, and willing to to vote for any one who could defeat him. How was it to be done? If the Republicans and Americans adhered to their candidate, Mr. Opdyke would surely be elected. [Applause.] There were two reasons why Mr. Havemeyer could not be elected. In the first place, the majority of the Democrats were not for him. In the second place, he could not receive the support of the true Republicans. Mr. Havemeyer could not count on more than 15,000 votes from his party, and, unless he received Republican votes, ["Never, never!"] he could not possibly be elected. The Republican supporters of Mr. Opdyke numbered full 25,000. It was apparent that Mr. Opdyke could be elected. He would say to the conscientious voters of the City that they could only make their votes tell by casting them for the Republican candidate. [Loud cheers.]

The next speaker was Gen. Nye. He hailed the day as one he had long waited for, and he rejoiced with exceeding great joy that the Republicans dared in the City of New-York to assemble in so public a manner. Two things were certain. Tammany Hall could not succeed, and they dare not let Wood succeed. [Laughter and applause.] If Wood was successful the delegation to Charleston would be thrown so high that gravitation would cease to operate upon them. [Laughter.] The meeting in Wall-street reminded him of dissolving views, colder than icebergs. [Laughter.] There stood Hiram Ketchum, who had not had a drop of red blood in his extremities since the death of the Whig Party. [Laughter.] Gen. Nye thought there ought to be a telegraph connecting Tammany Hall and the Fifth-avenue Hotel, so that they both could twinge at the same time. The only obstacle in the way would be that the Fifth-avenue people were dead. [Laughter.] Tammany Hall holds up her candidate as a man of wealth and honor, but the Republicans had a candidate who needed not to go a begging. The accessories of Tammany Hall were Heenan, and all those who are great in muscle. He preferred that intellect should govern the City, in place of muscle. Mr. Havemeyer dared not trust Tammany Hall, and so he made them nominate Tilden with him. Gen. Nye ridiculed the idea that the Republicans could not succeed. He was confident that Wood would get more Democratic votes than Havemeyer. As to Mr. Wood, it would take a little inspiration of the day of Pentecost to understand the language of his supporters. [Laughter.] Wood could afford to be beaten by the Republicans, but not by Tammany Hall, and the latter could afford to be beaten by the Republicans, but not by Mozart Hall. Tammany and Mozart would both have to go deep down into the Valley of Adversity and be purified there. Americans and Republicans are united in a great work, and they will succeed.

After the applause, which followed Gen. Nye's speech, had subsided, Mr. Joseph Hoxie addressed the meeting. There was a a good time coming, he said, and the Millenium was a little nearer than ever before. Never had a greater insult been given to white men, Black Republicans included, than the nomination of Fernando Wood. No man should insult him (the speaker) by asking him for whom he was going to vote. Had Wood received his deserts, he would have been sent to a country residence on the North River. Against Mr. Havemeyer Mr. Hoxie had nothing to say, save that he was the nominee of Tammany Hall, and a man must always be judged by the company he kept. Mr. Hoxie then indulged in some exceedingly humorous remarks upon Hiram Ketchum and the Whig Party, and closed with an earnest appeal to the Republicans to stand by their candidates.

The next speaker, Chauncey Schaffer, wished it understood that he came to the meeting not to learn how to vote, but to teach others. Though Tammany Hall had put forth a man better than their cause, he should vote for Mr. Opdyke. [Applause.] He should also vote for that young lawyer, Solomon L. Hull, [applause] because he kept good company. [Applause.] The Republicans supported a man for Mayor who was not only honest, but, above all, the advocate of noble principles. [Applause.] Mr. Schaffer spoke somewhat at length upon the efforts of the Americans and Republicans to restore the purity of the ballot-box, and then, amid much applause, gave way to

Hon. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, who said he had addressed the meeting outside, and had listened since with much interest to the speeches that had been made. He continued—I shall say a few words on national politics, leaving your domestic institution to be managed in your own way. The Democratic Party is a sham and lie, and who that had belonged to the old Whig Party could belong to anything else than the so-called Black Republican Party? Henry Clay had said no earthly power could make him vote to extend Slavery over territory where it did not then exist. [Applause.] And that was the doctrine of the Republican Party, and no Whig could attach himself to any other unless he proved derelict to his principles. Every Democrat, too, if he did not forsake his principles, must find himself in the same party. Whigs and true Democrats, it is true, differed on the subjects of banks and tariffs, and public lands, but they did *not* differ upon the subject of the extension of Slavery. [Cheers.] He had been considered an ultraist, a fanatic, by people in Illinois, because he hated Slavery with heart, mind, soul and strength. He, however, had never uttered a sentiment against Slavery that had not been indorsed and sanctioned by Washington, Jackson, Franklin, and the sages of the Republic. [Applause. Voice—I say, your brother was a martyr to liberty, and I want to hear you speak of him.] If it is fanatical to believe the sentiments which Washington, Franklin, Jay and Jefferson indorsed and upheld, then I am a fanatic and glory in it. [Cheers.] This election, though local, is looked at closely by the people of the whole country, and it has its effects upon the politics of the land. Who is this Havemeyer that wants you to make him Mayor? I don't know *him*, but I do know that you should not desert the principles of the Republican Party for him! I tell you it cannot be. You must never desert your colors. You must go home next Tuesday night and be able to say with the dying Lord Nelson, "Thank God, I have done my duty."

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts was loudly called for, and responded as follows: From your ready response to the speech of the last gentleman I am perfectly convinced that nothing remains for me to say in reply to your call but that from the first hour of these nominations I have been wholly in favor of every effort put forth for the success of the ticket. [Cheers.] I regard our contest of Tuesday as a step in the march of the great Republican Party to success. I judge of a party by what it does in its strength. Two years ago Tammany Hall in its strength put forth the name of Fernando Wood knowing that in your opposition to Wood their strength lay. Now, in like manner, they are planning, and striving, and plotting to build themselves up, and by the aid of you, honest men, to elect a candidate. I do not propose to bring the party back to its strength. In my judgment, the only doubt upon our prospects of success, is the fear that Republicans will not stick to their standard. It is disgraceful to us if the strength of other parties is to be built up by desertions from our own. [Cheers.] Let us resolve that this hope shall never be indulged in again, and the energy of the Republican Party, in following its leaders in a fair fight, shall carry us to a final and complete triumph. [Great applause.]

Messrs. E. Delafield Smith, Milliken and others addressed the meeting, which separated, cheering loudly for its candidates and the Republican Party.

THE MEETINGS OUTSIDE.

Those who surrounded the principal stand were called to order by Mr. John Commerford at about 7½ o'clock. Mr. Commerford expressed his gratification at the sight which was before him. The people of New-York had never been so strong in their opposition to Fernando Wood. That man had made statements for making which twenty-five years ago he would have been driven from the Democratic Party. [Three cheers for Wood were here given, not very vociferously, and three loud cheers for Opdyke followed.] Louis Napoleon would not dare to ask for so much as Mr. Wood asked for, and yet Mr. Wood called himself a genuine Democrat. He appealed not to the heads of the Departments but to the mob. And, indeed, he (the speaker) knew of no one so capable of raising a mob as Fernando Wood. Against Mr. Havemeyer nothing could be said, save that he was the nominee of Tammany Hall, and that was enough to condemn any man. [Cheers.] But of Mr. Opdyke he could speak with pleasure. Mr. Opdyke had represented one district of the City at Albany with honor, and if he could represent one district so well why not the whole City? [Applause, with cheers for Fernando Wood.]

Elliott F. Shepard and others followed, and from this stand orators continued to address the people for two hours longer. From the portico of the Cooper Institute and from the other stands speeches without number were made. Solomon F. Hull, Esq., the Republican candidate for Counsel to the Corporation, and Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., candidate for Alderman in the Fourteenth District, were among the speakers. There had been some expectation of a disturbance on the part of the adherents of the Wood party, but none occurred. A large Police force under Capt. Hartt was held in reserve inside the building, ready to quell any riotous attempt that should be made.

The Americans Nominate Havemeyer.

The American Mayoralty Convention (bolters) met last evening at the Westchester House. Fourteen Wards were represented. A communication was received from Mr. J. DeP. Ogden, declining the nomination for Mayor; whereupon the Convention unanimously nominated Wm. F. Havemeyer as their candidate. The American ticket now stands—Wm. F. Havemeyer, for Mayor; G. C. Bronson, Corporation Counsel; Wm. T. Pinckney, Almshouse Governor. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Havemeyer and apprise him of the nomination. The meeting then adjourned to Thursday evening next.

Wood Meeting in the Twenty-first Ward.

A mass meeting was held last night in Thirty-second-street, near Madison-avenue. In consequence of the smallness of the hall the meeting was adjourned to the Metropolitan Gardens. The following were the speakers invited to address the meeting: Hon. Fernando Wood, Dr. Chadsey, Thos. McMahon, T. Edward Rawlings, M. Harrington and Judge Schermerhorn. There were also addresses made in German.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Annual Meeting of the Geographical Society.—The Geographical Society held its annual meeting last evening, Mr. Archibald Russell, Vice-President, in the Chair. After the transaction of routine business, officers for 1860 were elected, as follows: President, Samuel F. B. Morse, LL.D. Vice-Presidents, Henry Grinnell, Hon. George Folsom, Hon. Charles P. Daly. Foreign Corresponding Secretary, John Jay. Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D. Recording Secretary, Frederick Prime. Treasurer, Frank Moore. Librarian, Daniel W. Fiske. Council, Col. J. J. Abert, William H. Aspinwall, Alexander Dallas Bache, Hon. George Bancroft, Hiram Barney, Hon. August Belmont, Maj. W. H. Emory, Cyrus W. Field, Hon. John Charles Fremont, James L. Graham, Jr., Arnold Guyot, LL.D., Isaac I. Hayes, M. D., John L. Leconte, M. D., Charles F. Loosey, Hon. George P. Marsh, Mathew F. Maury, LL.D., Henry E. Pierrepont, Archibald Russell, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D. Joseph C. G. Kennedy, of Washington, Superintendent of the Census, then read an exceedingly interesting paper on the history of the manner of taking the census in different countries, speaking in terms of high praise of Sir John Sinclair, of Scotland, who lived about fifty years ago. He then described in detail the manner of taking the decennial census in this country, alluding, in conclusion, to the prospective growth of the cities and of the United States at large. On motion of Jos. B. Varnum, Esq., the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Kennedy, and a copy of his paper requested for publication.

Chamber of Commerce.—At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, Hugh Allen, Pierre Lorillard, and Wm. C. Thompson were elected members. Dunning Duer was appointed to fill the monthly vacancy on the Arbitration Committee. On motion of F. A. Conckling the Chamber voted to increase the Secretary's salary to $1,500 for the current year. By a resolution of the Chamber the Executive Committee were authorized to memorialize the Legislature in favor of such amendments in the existing Quarantine laws of this port as may be considered desirable, in accordance with the previously expressed views of the Chamber. The Secretary stated that the report of the proceedings of the third National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, as published under the direction of the Chamber, was ready for delivery to members, and to such of the editorial profession as wished for a copy.

Members of Congress in Town.—The Hon. Charles Sumner, *en route* for Washington, was in the City yesterday. He proposes to be present at the opening of Congress on Monday, but will make a brief sojourn in Philadelphia prior to that event. The distinguished Senator is entirely free from the troubles which, for so long a time, deterred him from active duty, and anticipates a return to it with great pleasure. His appearance fully justifies his own assertion that he is a "well man." At the St. Nicholas Hotel are the following members of Congress: Messrs. J. J. Crittenden and D. L. Yulee, of the Senate; and Messrs. C. B. Codman, J. H. Reynolds, C. C. Washburn, E. B. Washburn, G. W. Palmer, and Owen Lovejoy, of the House.

Fire in Troy-street.—The Third District alarm yesterday morning at 3½ o'clock was caused by the discovery of a fire in the basement of Cragin & Co.'s pork packing establishment, No. 137 Troy-street. Before the flames were extinguished the stock of Cragin & Co. was destroyed to the extent of $800, and covered by an insurance of $30,000, equally divided between the Security, Niagara, American, Royal, Goodhue and Jersey City Insurance Companies. The building belongs to G. D. Cragin, and is damaged about $500. Insured for $10,000 in the Merchants' and Pacific Insurance Companies. The fire originated in two places, but in what manner is yet unknown.

African Civilization Society.—A meeting of this Society was held last evening at the Seventh-avenue Presbyterian Church, when the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, Mr. Theodore Bourne, who has recently returned from England, where he has been to solicit aid for, and promote the interests of the Society, gave an interesting narrative of his mission, and represented the English people as heartily sympathizing with the objects of the Society, and disposed to give it encouragement and material aid. Another meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday evening next, when Mr. Bourne will give a fuller report of his labors in England.

Sanitary Reform.—The New-York Sanitary Association met last evening at Cooper Institute, for the election of officers, and for other business of the annual meeting. The principal officers were reëlected. The annual report recited the proceedings of the year. Several new members were elected, and a brief but important paper was read to the meeting, upon the ratio of deaths in New-York in comparison with the large neighboring cities, for the first ten months of the year, showing a surplus of deaths in New-York over those in Providence, of 5,386; over Brooklyn, of 938; over Boston, of 6,596; and over Philadelphia, of 2,367; comparing the respective population of those cities with our own.

A New Up-town Bank.—The Manufacturer's and Merchant's Bank commenced business yesterday at Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, Wood's Minstrels building, which has been transformed into an elegant and commodious banking house. It has opened under favorable auspices as regards officers and location, with a capital of $500,000. The deposits yesterday amounted to $220,000, which, with the collation discussed, rendered the initiation of business exceedingly genial. A list of the officers may be found in our advertising columns.

An Old Bell.—Among the bells which tolled yesterday, during the funeral of Mr. Irving, was that in the steeple of the Middle Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Fourth-street. It is now 128 years old, and has always been in possession of the Collegiate Dutch Church. When the Post-office was first erected, it was hung in the steeple of that edifice.

Solomon's Temple.—The model of Solomon's Temple, now on exhibition at Temple Hall, in Ninth-street, near Broadway, is attracting many visitors, particularly from among the students of Bible history, by whom it is admired both as a work of great interest and of artistic skill.

Departure of the Hamburg Steamer.—The Hamburg mail steamer *Saxonia*, Capt. Ehlers, took her departure for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, with 146 passengers and $700,000 in specie, yesterday afternoon.

A Foundling.—Last evening, at half-past six o'clock, a foundling was discovered behind the outside door of the house No. 4 Dey-street, and taken in charge by Officer Owens, of the Second Ward, who carried it to the Station-house.

Personal.—Hon. William Haines, Secretary of State for Victoria, Australia, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Coroners' Inquests.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

John Williams, a carpenter, died at Bellevue Hospital, on Wednesday, from injuries received by falling through the stairway of a building in process of construction in Thirty-ninth street. Deceased was a German, 50 years of age.... William Campion, a laborer in a mahogany-yard at the foot of Gouverneur-street, while engaged yesterday in removing some logs, was seriously injured by a piece of timber falling upon him. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he soon afterwards died. Deceased was 42 years of age, and resided with his family at No. 242 Monroe-street.... Anne Reddon, a servant girl, employed in the family of Mr. Edmonds, at Flushing, L. I., was seriously burned during the month of October last, and yesterday her injuries resulted fatally at the City Hospital, where she was taken soon after the accident. It appeared on the inquest held by Coroner O'Keefe, that deceased carelessly placed a fluid lamp on the edge of the mantle-piece, directly above a stove in which she had just made a fire. The lamp was broken by falling, and the flames of the fluid communicated with the girl's dress, burning her in a shocking manner.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.

Thomas Mansfield and George Huber, fellow-workmen in a cooper's shop, became engaged in a violent altercation on the 18th ult. In the course of the quarrel Huber received a slight cut on his hand, in attempting to ward off a blow from a knife with which Mansfield assailed him, in retaliation for having been struck with a stave. The wound, which, at first seemed of no consequence, resulted in an attack of tetanus, from which the unfortunate man died on Wednesday. It appeared on the inquest, which was held by Coroner Jackman, at No. 70 First-street, the residence of the deceased, that Mansfield made the assault under great provocation, and after he had been attacked. The jury exculpated him from all blame.

Police Reports.

UNAVAILING GRIEF.

Fanny Madden, a young girl who has been employed as chambermaid in the Cortlandt-street Hotel, was taken before Justice Welsh yesterday on a charge of having stolen linen from the dormitories. Ten dollars' worth of the property is said to have been found in her trunk. Notwithstanding her tears and protestations of innocence, she was committed to the Tombs for trial. For a long time past towels and chamber linen have been missed from the Hotel, and Fanny is now believed to have stolen it.

STABBED IN A FIGHT.

Felix Close and John Fitzgerald, a boy 16 years of age, had an encounter in West-street on Wednesday night. During the fight Close was stabbed in the abdomen with a knife. Fitzgerald was apprehended on a charge of having inflicted the wound, and Justice Osborn committed him for examination.

Was not in the Fight—Card from Mr. John Mathews.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In perusing your paper this morning I was disagreeably astonished to find, through your "City Intelligence" department, that I was engaged in a pistol fight at the corner of Houston-street and Broadway on Wednesday morning. The news was really news to me, as I was not present at any fight, of any kind, in any place on that morning, at the hour you indicate in your so-called report. My first knowledge of such an occurrence was gained from your columns. By correcting the mistake you will oblige,

Yours, respectfully, JOHN MATHEWS.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND—CENTRAL PARK STOCK—REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL—ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman Lynes offered a resolution appropriating $2,000 to the Fire Department Fund, for the widows and children of deceased firemen, in accordance with the annual custom of the Common Council. It was referred.

Alderman Peck offered a resolution, declaring that the Common Council approves the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for a further issue of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, the interest of which shall not exceed $150,000.

Alderman Starr, much as he desired to see the Central Park finished, wanted the Commissioners to state now how much was required to complete the Park, before any such resolution was adopted. The resolution was laid over.

A motion to refer back the report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of confining the award of the contract for removing night soil to Thomas A. Dunn, the lowest bidder, called forth considerable debate.

Alderman Darragh said charges of corruption had been made against the lowest bidder, and therefore he wanted it referred back.

Alderman Brady was opposed to again referring it. He said the contractor who at present was removing the night-soil, had asked to see him privately; but he had declined to hold a private interview with him. He intimated that the object was to keep this matter in the hands of the Committee.

The Chairman stated that the papers were in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee, (Alderman Seagrist.)

The Board directed Alderman Seagrist to produce the papers.

Alderman Seagrist said he had left them at home in the pocket of another coat.

Alderman Bradley said no member had a right to remove papers belonging to the Board, and that if there was any corruption connected with this matter he should not be surprised if a member of the Common Council had something to do with it.

The report was finally recommitted—Aldermen Brady, Starr and Stephens voting against the motion.

The Committee on Lands and Places reported in favor of laying out a public park on the former site of the Crystal Palace. The report was laid over.

A resolution appropriating $250 for fitting up the drill-room of the Fifth Regiment, over Essex Market, was laid over under the rule.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday, 5 P. M.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STREET APPROPRIATIONS—APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS.

The Board of Councilmen last evening appointed a large number of Inspectors and Canvassers, changed the polling-places in several Districts, and directed notice of the same to be published. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in adopting a resolution empowering John B. Wilder and 32 others to form a Hook and Ladder Company, to be known as No. 10. The resolution to appropriate $9,872 19, to set curb and gutter stones in Fifty-sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was concurred in, as was a resolution to appropriate $12,285 25 for grading and setting of curb and gutter stones in Fifty-eighth street, between Ninth avenue and Hudson River. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 1.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '74	103½	100 N. Y. Cent. R..b30	81⅛
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	102¼	500 do	81⅛
10,000 Va. State 6s..s30	92¾	50 do.......s7	81¼
10,000 do........s60	92½	300 do.......b30	81⅜
10,000 do	93	50 do.......s10	81¼
6,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅛	100 do.......s30	81¼
15,000 do........s10	84⅛	300 do	81⅜
500 Cal. State 7s	85½	100 Erie Railroad	9¼
5,000 Brook.City W.L.	102	285 do	9½
1,000 Hud.Riv.R.3d M	79½	100 do.......b60	9⅝
1,000 Harlem R.1st M.	92½	100 do.......s60	9½
11,000 Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	60	310 Hud. River R	40½
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	85	85 Stonington R	68
500 do	84¾	50 do	68½
5,000 Cle.& Tol.S.F.B.	56	25 Harlem R. pref.	36
13 Union Bank	100	1100 Reading R.......s3	39¾
30 National Bank	100¼	100 do.......s30	39¾
10 Hanover Bank	89½	50 Mich. Cent. R	41
10 Continental Bank	102¼	35 M. So. & N. In. R.	7½
50 Mil. and Miss. R	4½	100 Panama Railroad	132½
18 Del.& Hud.Can.Co.	99½	300 do.......b15	132½
50 do........b60	99½	50 do.......s60	132½
50 do	99	300 Illinois Central R	55½
100 Pacific Mail S. Co.	78	70 do	55¾
50 do........b60	78	50 do.......b30	55¾
50 do	77	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	95
50 do........s22	77	200 Gal. & Chic. R..s60	72
25 do........b30	78	200 do.......s30	72
1000 do.........s3	78	100 do.......b60	72¾
100 do........s30	78	100 do.......b30	72¼
50 do	78¼	50 do.......s10	72⅛
100 do........b60	77⅛	450 do	72¼
100 do	78½	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	20½
25 do........s30	78½	50 Chic. & Rk. I. R..s5	65½
250 do........b60	79	50 do.......s30	65½
150 do	78¾	100 do	65⅜
50 do........b30	79	100 do.......s60	65¼
25 Nor. & Wor. R	41	750 do	65¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,500 Va. State 6s	93	50 N. Y. C. R. s. n. w.	81⅛
4,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅛	200 do.......b30	81¼
5,000 do........s30	84	10 do	81⅛
4,000 do........b5	84⅛	300 do	81¼
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	91	35 Nor. & Wor. R	41
4,000 E. R. 3dm. bs. '83	75	5 Hudson River R	40
3,000 E. R. 4th m. Bds.	50	50 do	40⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84½	150 do	40½
50 Mich. Cen. R	41	100 Reading R.......b60	40¼
50 do........b60	41	400 do.......s10	40
32 Bank of America	111	125 do	40
100 Pac. M. S. Co...s10	77	200 Panama R.......b15	133¼
175 do	77	100 do.......b15	133
200 do	76½	225 do	133
100 do........s60	76	150 do.......s3	133¼
100 do........s30	76	600 Chic. & R. I. R	65⅛
200 do	76	134 Stonington R	69
50 do........s3	76½		

Thursday, Dec. 1—P. M.

The Stock Exchange failed to-day to recover from the depression of yesterday afternoon, noticed in our last report, though at the very close, part of the Railway share list was in good demand, such as Reading at 40@40¼, Panama at at 133@133¼, and Rock Island at 65½ ℘ cent., closing 65¼@½. There was a heavy feeling shown in New-York Central and in Galena and Chicago, prices being down on each ⅜@½ ℘ cent. from the closing sales of Wednesday. Central was sold at 81¼ before the early Board, then recovered to 81½, and left off in the afternoon 81@81⅛ ℘ cent. There was only a moderate business done at the decline, but some private sales, probably 1,000 or 1,200 shares at 81½, were spoken of on the Street between the Bonds. The transactions in Galena were to a fair amount at 72¼@72, but little done after the bids fell below 72 ℘ cent., which they did at the close of the Second Board. The usual wide fluctuations in Pacific Mail shares were again manifested in the bids and sales, the highest 79, the lowest 76, and closing 76½ ℘ cent. as near as a quotation could be had at 3½ o'clock. The failure in the sale of the line to Vanderbilt, while putting this stock rapidly on the back track, appears to have had the contrary effect on Panama, which was especially strong on the general weak market this afternoon. The demand for Reading has somewhat improved on the presence of the principal London holder, Mr. McCalmott, in Philadelphia, on business connected with the renewal of the Bonds of the Company which mature on 1st January. There was a steady demand for Erie shares at $9¼@$9⅜, while the third and fourth mortgages fell off at the Second Board to 75 for the thirds and 50 for the fourths. This, however, is no unreasonable reaction from the sudden large advance of last week. Illinois Central Construction Bonds fell off to 84¾@½. The additional decline noticed above in the shares is less than anticipated before the early Board on the English quotation *via* Halifax in the morning papers. The State Stocks were steady. The general market finally left off with a somewhat steadier feeling, New-York Central 81@81⅛ ℘ cent.

The market for Money is quiet to-day. The increased firmness on long date paper noticed yesterday is maintained, and very little is done under 7 ℘ cent. At this rate, however, there is a good demand for very prime lists of indorsed 4@6 months' bills. The shorter dates, choice names, go at 6@6½ ℘ cent. The Banks are generally getting 7 ℘ cent. from regular dealers, and are taking less outside paper to fill up their lines. Demand loans rule steady, 6 ℘ cent. as the rule, to the Stock Brokers, on miscellaneous collateral, and 5½@6 on State and Federal Securities. With some of the old firms, temporary deposits continue to be left at 5 ℘ cent. Nothing new done in the Foreign Exchanges. The *Saxonia*, for Southampton and Hamburg, took out $700,000 in Gold and Silver. The following is the movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circul'n'
New-York, Nov. 26	$121,423,173	$75,562,173	$18,831,924	$8,271,278
Boston, Nov. 28	59,220,885	18,821,998	4,855,433	6,802,704
Philadelphia, Nov. 28	25,077,432	14,816,675	4,512,324	2,697,562
New-Orleans, Nov. 19	24,887,928	19,756,184	12,076,260	9,787,424
Total	$230,609,408	$126,957,020	$40,275,941	$27,558,968
Last week	231,573,785	129,415,369	41,970,831	27,466,563

It will afford the business public satisfaction to learn that the Uncurrent Money Brokers are adopting the decimal divisions and sub-divisions in their rates of Exchange; that is, by Federal *tenths*, in place of the old Spanish division by *eighths*. We notice by *Thompson's Reporter* this week that the change is gaining in favor, and will hereafter be adopted in the quotations of Uncurrent or out of town Bank Notes, and the Domestic Exchanges. The same advantage or convenience would apply in dividing and quoting the terms of Foreign Exchange at least on England and the North of Europe. In French Exchange, the revolution in practice would not be difficult. Nor would the introduction of the change in Stock dealings be unacceptable to the public, or less convenient to the Brokers.

The following assays of Gold Dust from the new discoveries at Pike's Peak, have been made and published in this City:

Before melting.	After melting.	Fine.	Amount.	Per oz.
94,85 ounces.	86,45 ounces.	816	$1,459 15	$15,32
55,50 ounces.	47,10 ounces.	819	798 00	14,38
88,00 ounces.	78,30 ounces.	840	1,356 90	15,42

The falling off in weight on melting is owing principally to the sand in the fine dust, and to quartz in the coarse. In an ounce of dust there is from 14@18 cents of silver, which something more than pays for assaying, if the parcels be 10 ounces and over. The best sample of the above lot was fine bright dust, but quite sandy, while the poorest was partly coarse, and all of a dark, dirty appearance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Company, who are said to have had good success since their organization at the close of July last, have moved into permanent quarters in the new building on Broadway, near Wall, next to the Bank of the Republic.

The Howard Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 12½ ℘ cent.

The Wabash Valley Road earned $59,877 the first three weeks in November.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$85,749
Total Payments	118,821
Total Balance	5,915,002

For Customs, $35,000.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. Thompson Bros.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England	1-5@ —
New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	¼@ —
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ½
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ½
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	¾@ —
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜@ ½
North Carolina	1¼@ —
Virginia	¾@ —
Illinois and Wisconsin	2½@ —
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1¼@1½
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Louisiana	⅜@ ½
Mobile	¾@1
Canada	⅜@ ⅝
Missouri	1¼@1½

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants, per acre	84	90
120 acre warrants, per acre	71	76
160 acre warrants, per acre	71	76

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	2½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	½ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℘ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ℘ Fc	18c.
United States Post-office Scrip	7@8 dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.			Buying.	
Mexican Dols	$1 06@	—	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02@	—
Spanish Dollars	1 08@	—	Spanish Qrs. each	23@	
Five-franc pcs	98@	—	Span. ¼ & 1-16 ℘ oz.	1 27@	—
			Gold.		
French Crowns	1 10@	—	Sovereigns	4 85@	4 87
German Crowns	1 08@	—	Twenty francs	3 85@	—
Prussian Thalers	71@	—	Ten-thaler pcs	7 86@	—
Guilders	40@	—	Ten-guilder pcs	3 98@	—
English Silver	4 80@	—	Spanish Doub'n	16 30@	16 40
Species	1 08@	—	Patriot Doub'n	15 60@	15 70
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04½@	—	Gold.—Am. Old	6c. prem.	

Exchanges.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-20 ℘ cent. premium.

Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, Dec. 1—1 P. M.

Flour quiet and firm; sales 11,000 bbls. at $4 for fine; $4 80@$4 75 for extra Spring State; $5@$5 15 for extra Wisconsin; $5 40@$5 50 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 75@$6 for double extras. Wheat quiet, in consequence of rain interfering with business; sales of last evening, 6,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 03½; 3,600 bush. do. at $1 04; 5,000 bush. No. 1 do. at $1 05; 11,000 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 06; 1,000 bush. bagged Green Bay Club at $1 08; and 3,000 bush. Canada Club at $1 08. Corn quiet; sales 10,000 bush. damaged new at 56c. Oats nominal. Barley steady; sales 5,000 bush. Western at 60c.; 1,800 bush. good to choice Canada at 65c.@70c. Rye nominal at 75c. Whisky nominal at 25c. *Lake Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 73,000 bush. Wheat; 7,000 bush. Corn; 1,000 bush. Barley. *Exports*—44,000 bush. Wheat; 6,000 bush. Corn.

Oswego, Thursday, Dec. 1—6 P. M.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm, but dull; sales 2,500 bushels Milwaukee Club, No. 1, at $1 13, and 1,000 bushels choice White Michigan, at $1 40. Corn quiet. Barley nominal. Rye in limited demand; sales 300 bushels Canada, at 73c.@74c. Peas in demand, with sales 2,600 bushels Canadian, at 66c.@67c. *Lake Imports to-day*—27,200 bushels Wheat; 300 bushels Oats; 10,000 bushels Barley; 1,000 bushels Rye; 4,600 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—1,600 bbls. Flour; 2,000 bushels Wheat; 9,200 bushels Corn; 7,200 bushels Barley; 1,300 bushels Peas. Weather warm.

Savannah, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Cotton—Sales to-day 200 bales. The *Europa's* advices caused less firmness in the market, and buyers demanded a reduction. The sales of the week foot up 13,500 bales, and the receipts 28,800, against 15,500 bales for the same week last year. Receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year 267,000 bales; stock, 71,000 bales.

Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Flour firm; Howard-street and Ohio super, $5 37½. Wheat buoyant; white, $1 36@$1 46; Red, $1 25@$1 28. Corn dull; new White, 60c.@73c. Yellow, 74c. Whisky dull; no sales; quoted 26½c. Provisions unchanged. Groceries quiet.

Chicago, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Flour firm. Wheat firm. Corn dull, and 23c. lower; sales at 37½c. Oats firm. *Receipts*—2,800 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn. No shipments.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 8,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for Middling. Mess Pork buoyant at $16. Sterling Exchanges, 108½@109.

Mobile, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 4,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged.

Toronto, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Flour quiet and scarce. Wheat quiet and 2c. lower. Barley, 60c. Rye, 80c. Oats, 37½c.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
North and West Way Mail	3¾ P. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the Vigo, for Liverpool, will close on Saturday, Dec. 3, at 10½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leave.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Vigo	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
John Bell	Dec. 7	New-York	Glasgow.
Africa	Dec. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
North Briton	Dec. 10	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Manches'r	Dec. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Niagara	Dec. 14	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Fulton	Dec. 17	New-York	Havre.
Anglo-Saxon	Dec. 17	Portland	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 24	Portland	Liverpool.
North American	Dec. 31	Portland	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 31	New-York	Hamburg.
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Washing'n	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
John Bell	Nov. 11	Glasgow	New-York
City of Manche'ter	Nov. 16	Glasgow	New-York
Niagara	Nov. 19	Liverpool	Boston
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York
Edinburgh	Nov. 23	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo-Saxon	Nov. 23	Liverpool	Portland.
United Kingdom	Nov. 30	Glasgow	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES, &C.			
Yorktown	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana.
Karnak	Dec. 9	New-York	Nas. & Ha.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Baltic	Dec. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Northern Light	Dec. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Europa, from Liverpool, for Boston.—Mesdames Black, Hinman, Gorham, Alexander, George; Misses Maynard, Wells; Messrs. Kingsley and lady, Stuart and lady, Dr. Morland and lady, Frabrinweiter and friend, Zimmancy and friend, Knight Inloes, Maynard, Hayes, Hay, Lankent, Grane, Stoman, Two, Scheever, Miller, Fausler, Burden, Hoge, Can, Storrs, Morton, Hamilton, Sendholm, Frost, Yard, Scaldana, Diomar, Megear, Sellus, Ferris, Stewart and son, Rodigues, Pres. Vana, Preston Early, Schmits, Gratz, Biederman, Lodge, Brown, McLaughlin, Noyes, Hingot, Smith, Capt. Harris, from Cork, W. McLean, Mrs. and Miss Green.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 06 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets...12 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 41 | Gov. Island. 1 30 | Hell Gate.... 2 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships De Soto, Bullock, Havana, Livingston & Crocheron; Montgomery, Berrey, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Columbia, Bryant, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Steamers Delaware, Shaw, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, J. Briggs; Franklin, Colnary, Baltimore, ——.

Ships Aldanah, Bunker, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Universe, Dewar, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Devonshire, Anderson, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Brigs Pedro S. Dolz, Fickett, Nuevitas, Peck & Church; M. T. Ellsworth, Curry, Horton, D. R. Dewolf; Englishman, Jones, Horton, J. Morris Smith.

Bark Elbe Hay, Holl, Charleston, Kunardt & Co.

Schooners Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; John Jones, Stephenson, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; S. Bruen, Douglas, Georgetown; Worth, Merrill, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Arnon, Crosby, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Thos. Holcomb, Goslee, Charleston, W. B. Scranton; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, master; J. S. Welden, Smith, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; S. B. Strong, Boye, Wilmington, J. Smith; M. Waring, Crowell, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis; Grace Darby, Rogers, Morehead City, D. C. Murray; Isabella, Franklin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Volant, Coombs, Nuevitas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop Willard, Buckingham, Newport, master; Opera, Latterley, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Karnak, Brownless, from Havana Nov. 24, and Nassau Nov. 27.

Ship Rhine, Moore, London and Portsmouth Oct. 19, with mdse. and 82 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. On the night of Nov. 5, while furling the upper maintopsail, Joseph Palmer fell from the yard overboard and was drowned. He was 24 years of age, and a native of England. Nov. 23, lat. 43 40, lon. 54 30, signalized ship Harvest Queen, from Liverpool for New-York.

Bark Mary Frances, Creighton, San Juan del Norte Nov. 5, with wood and hides to Clover & Glenton.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, East Harbor, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to T. T. Dwight. Nov. 23, lat. 33 17, lon. 73 09, passed a bark stg. N. E. by E., showing a blue signal, with white star in the centre.

Bark L. D. Carver, Wiley, Galveston 24 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Ormus, Baker, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Brig Delaware, Abbot, Philadelphia, coal, for Boston.

Brig Mango Park, Wood, Boston 4 ds., with linseed.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Johnson, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Joseph Marsh, Morris, Philadelphia, with coal, for Marblehead.

Schr. Synepuent, Ayers, Northport, (Va.) 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Fannie Davis, Evans, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Henry Hickman, Hickman, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Magellan, Inman, Virginia, 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Alquissar, Long, Elizabethport, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Abraham, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. C. L. Baylis, Newcomb, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters, for New-Haven.

Schr. Alexander M., Christie, Jacmel Nov. 11, with logwood, coffee, &c., to Kunhardt & Co.

Schr. Sophia Ann, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. Payson, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton, with nails.

SAILED—Steamships De Soto, Havana; Montgomery, Savannah.

WIND—During the day, S., very light.

Below.

Bark Samson, Robinson, from ——.

Ship, supposed to be the Harvest Queen, from Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Also, 1 brig, unknown.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 1—Arr. Br. brig Hope, 18 ds. from St. Vincent.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1—Arr. brig Kirkland, from St. Johns, P. R., 18th ult.; sld. from thence 17th, brig Capella, and schr. J. L. Bowman, for New-York.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Dec. 1, sunset—Ship Rhine, from London, (in tow,) and 1 brig coming up the Bay. Ship Rambler, for Acapulco, passed down the Narrows at 8:45; ship Anchor, for San Francisco, at 10:05 A. M. Wind S. E., light; weather foggy on the water.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 1, sunset—One ship at anchor on the Bar, bound in. Screw steamer Saxonia, of and for Hamburg, passed out over the Bar at 2:05 P. M. Wind light, S. S. E.; weather very hazy on the water.

LONG BRANCH, Dec. 1, sunset—Brig Granada south of the Highlands. No other vessels in sight. Wind light from S.; weather cloudy.

Foreign Ports.

Sld. from Port Spain, Trinidad, Oct. 31, brig Laura, Crook, for the Spanish Main.

At San Juan del Norte, Nov. 5, bark white Cloud, for New-York.

Shipping Intelligence per Europa.

Liverpool—Nov. 18, cld. Adelaide Bell, Robertson, New-Orleans. Sld. Nov. 16, Uncle Toby, Soule, New-York; Hellicon, Cole, do.; 17th, Ann E. Hooper, Hooper, Philadelphia; West Point, Allen, New-York.

Cork—Nov. 16, arr. Victor, Cardigan, Baltimore. Sld. Nov. 16, John Field, Field, Baltimore.

Bremen—Nov. 14, arr. Atlantic, Feldhusen, New-York.

Cadiz—Nov. 8, sld. Messenger, Attrell, New-York.

Flushing—Nov. 11, sld. David Hoadley, Magna, New-York.

St. Michaels—Nov. 20, arr. Panama, Paine, Boston.

TWENTIETH WARD.—AT A LARGE MEETING of Democrats, assembled at the house of Mr. Henry Harrington, No. 329 10th-av., after taking in view the want of any organization to aid in the election of HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and McELROY, it was agreed that we form an Association to be known as the "Wm. F. Havemeyer Club of the XXth Ward."

On motion, Mr. WM. H. DRAKE was chosen President; James J. Mooney, Cornelius Fitzgerald, Henry Harrington, Vice-Presidents, and John D. Nicholson, James A. Coyle, Secretaries.

After enrolling two hundred and forty names, each man pledging himself to use every honorable effort to secure the election of Wm. F. Havemeyer, for Mayor; Samuel J. Tilden, for Corporation Counsel; Patrick McElroy, for Governor of Almshouse, and the regular nominees of the Tammany organization for Charter offices in the Ward.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Wm. H. Drake, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, as regular Democrats, we cordially respond to and fully indorse the legitimate Democratic nomination by the organization at Tammany Hall of Wm. F. Havemeyer for Mayor, Samuel J. Tilden for Corporation Counsel, and Patrick McElroy for Governor of the Almshouse; and we hereby pledge ourselves to support these nominations at the polls on Tuesday next with all our energy and influence, and to the bitter end.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate and denounce the bogus and pretended Democratic organization of rebels, seceders and shabby political adventurers, known as the organization of Mozart Hall, and which, while it was established on pretence of resenting an invasion of the right of primary expression, has resulted in placing all primary and individual expression in the hand of one self-willed, domineering, tyrannical and unprincipled man.

Resolved, That, so far from having any confidence in Fernando Wood, who has nominated himself for the first of the above-named high offices, or any confidence in his public or private integrity, we have a very distinct and serious belief that he is devoid of all the leading principles of honor which would render him a safe steward of the public interests, or a reliable custodian of a private trust—and as such we will not have him.

Resolved, That, when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at Harrington's Hotel, No. 329 10th-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, at 6½ o'clock, to form in procession to proceed to Cooper Institute, to ratify the nominations made by Tammany Hall.

WILLIAM H. DRAKE, President.
CORNELIUS FITZGERALD, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES J. MOONEY,
HENRY HARRINGTON,
JNO. D. NICOLSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES A. COYLE,

THERE WILL BE A GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING of the voters of the Nineteenth Ward, to be held at Rupert's Brewery, on SATURDAY EVENING, to ratify the nomination of

GEO. OPDYKE, for Mayor.
SOLOMON L. HULL, for Corporation Counsel.
WM. F. PINCKNEY, for Almshouse Governor.
TIMOTHY D. PELTON, for Alderman.
For Councilmen.
ABRAM S. VOSBURG.
FRED. SHUIMANN,
C. C. PINCKNEY,
—— DECKER,
—— ALLEN,
F. RUPPERT.
For School Commissioner,
ADDISON BROWN.
For School Inspector,
A. J. ARMSTRONG.
For School Trustees,
WILLIAM H. KING.
CHARLES MILLER.
For Constables,
CHARLES ADDAMS,
NATHANIEL J. GROVES.
D. BABCOCK, President.
JOHN S. FABRAN, Secretary.